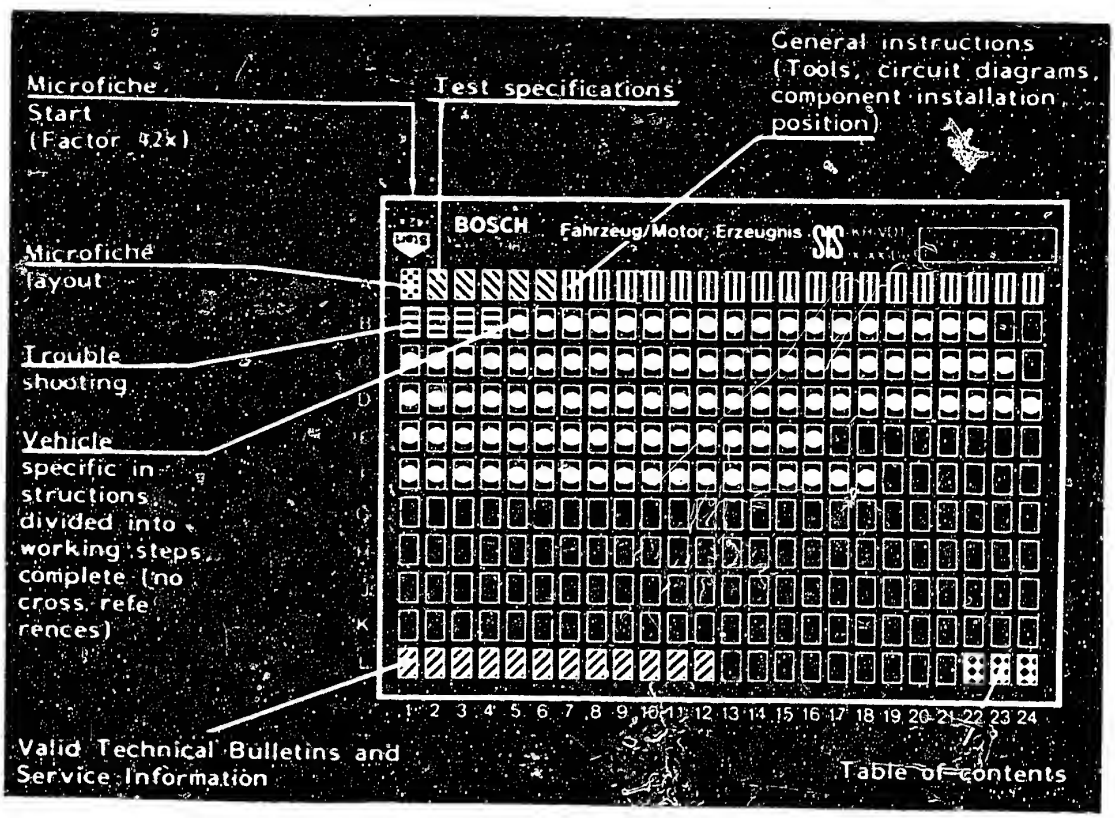
Microfiche layout



1. Read from left to right

2. Title of microfiche (appears on each coordinate)

E 16	Product/assembly/test step Vehicle/engine	

Coordinate

3. Limits of section

➡	⬅➡	⬅	➡⬅
Beginning	Mid-section	End	One-page section

4. Purely vehicle-specific passages in the text are marked with a vertical bar.

5. Reference to relevant working steps in the test specifications, e.g. coordinate C6.

C6

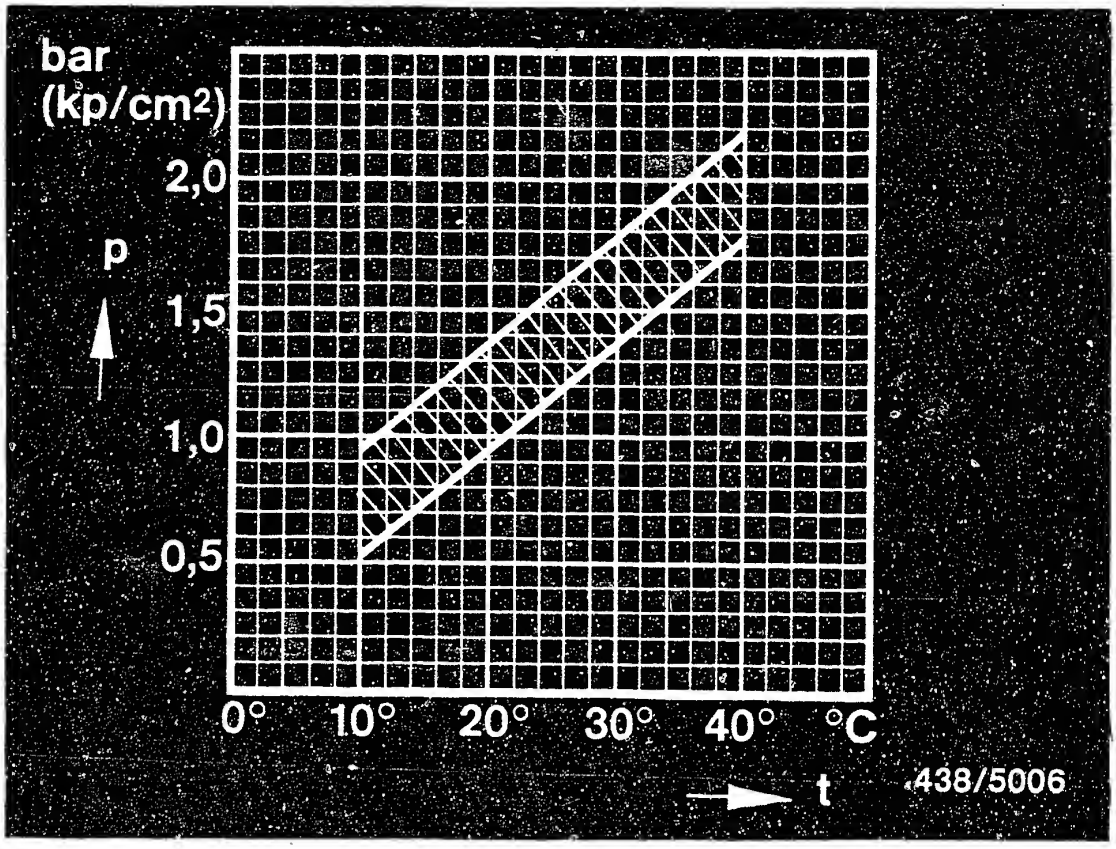
A1 Trouble Shooting Plan ⬇

1. Test specifications

1.1 Electric fuel pump

C3

Test step	Test specifications
Fuel delivery:	min. 1000 cm^3/30 sec



p = Control pressure (gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature

1.2 Control pressure "cold"

C11

Part No. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 075
0 438 140 076

(Version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment).

For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator.

Setting value: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

C11

1.3 Control pressure "warm"

Part No. of warm-up regulator:
0 438 140 075
0 438 140 076

- Test at atmospheric pressure (without vacuum) 2.7...3.1 bar (2.8...3.2 kgf/cm²)
- For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator.

  Setting value:
  465...600 mbar
  (350...450 mmHg) 3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

1.4 Leak test on full-load diaphragm

Part No. of warm-up regulator:
0 438 140 075
0 438 140 076

Setting value:
465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

Maximum pressure drop: 100 mbar (75 mmHg) / 15 s

D8

1.5 Primary pressure*

Fuel distributor:	0 438 100 098 until FD 052	as from FD 141
• Checking value:	5.2...5.8 bar (5.3...5.9 kgf/cm²)	5.5...6.2 bar (5.6...6.3 kgf/cm²)
• Setting value:	5.4...5.6 bar (5.5...5.7 kgf/cm²)	5.7...5.9 bar (5.8...6.0 kgf/cm²)

+ Pressures in the test specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

Test step	Test specifications+	
1.6 Leak test	with fuel accumulator part no.: 0 438 170 027 0 438 170 028 **D16**	
	up to FD 931 (identified with blue dot)	from FD 932
Minimum pressure		
after 10 minutes:	2.2 bar (2.3 kgf/cm²)	2.5 bar (2.6 kgf/cm²)
after 20 minutes:	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm²)	2.4 bar (2.5 kgf/cm²)

1.7 Injection valves **E8**

Opening pressure

Part No. of injection valves:

0 437 502 023
0 437 502 024
} 3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

0 437 502 015 up to FD 828: 2.7...3.8 bar (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm²)

0 437 502 016 from FD 829: 3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

+ Pressures in the test specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

1.8 Fuel distributor

F1

Comparative measurement of deliveries.

Fuel distributor part number: 0 438 100 098

	Setting point	max. allowable delivery
• Idle	6.0 cm^3/min.	6.7 cm^3/min.
• Part load	40.0 cm^3/min.	43.3 cm^3/min.
• Full load	160.0 cm^3/min.	175.0 cm^3/min.

Full-load delivery (air-flow sensor plate fully deflected)

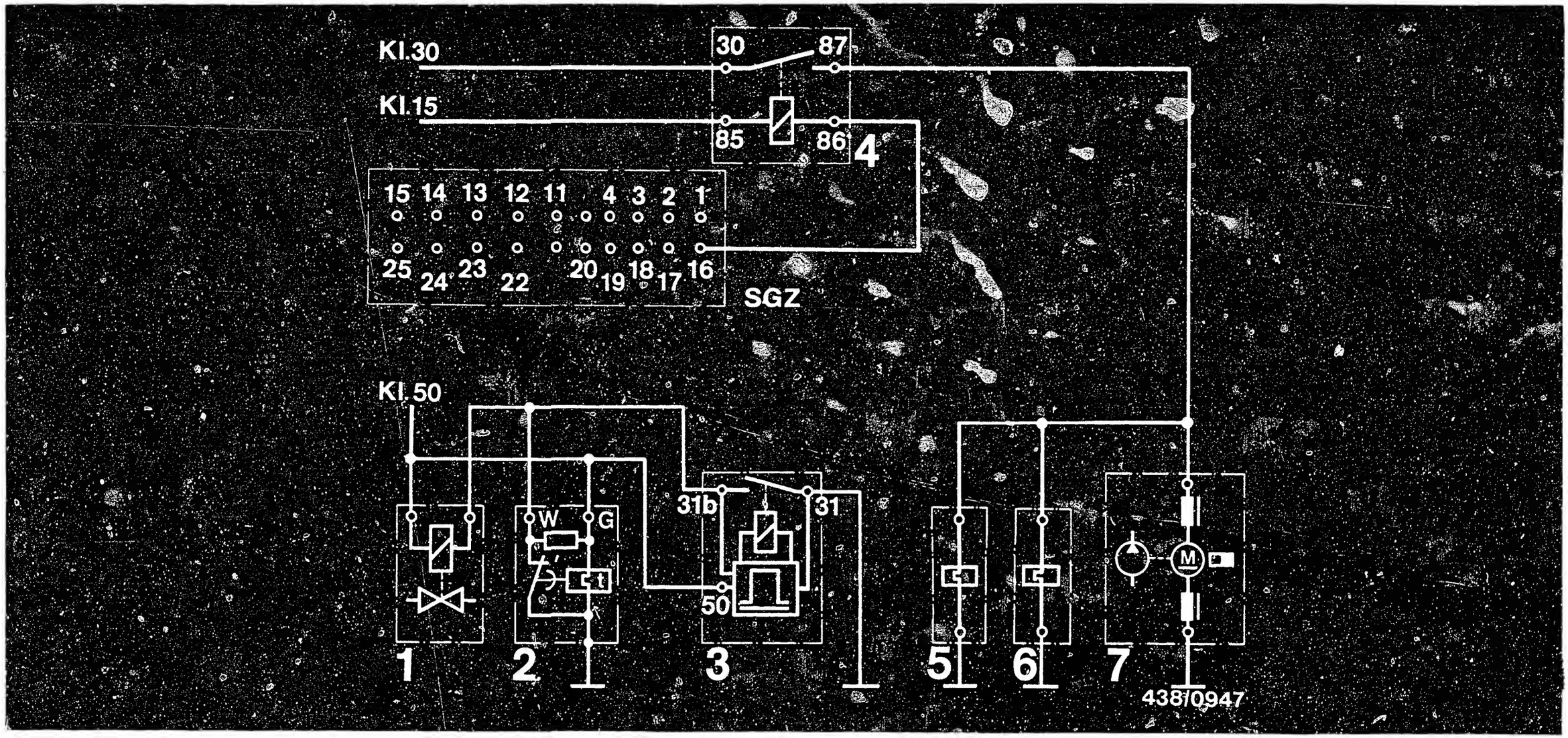
measured with graduate:
up to FD 052 min. 185 cm^3/min.
as of FD 141 min. 190 cm^3/min.

1.9 Idle adjustment*

F13

• Idle speed:	850...950 min^{-1}
• CO concentration:	0.8...1.2 % by vol. CO

* For checking and setting the idle adjustment:
Switch on upper beam. Switch off air conditioner.
Engine at normal operating temperature.
Radiator fan must not be in operation when adjusting.
Remove crankcase breather hose from cylinder head cover and seal off end of hose.



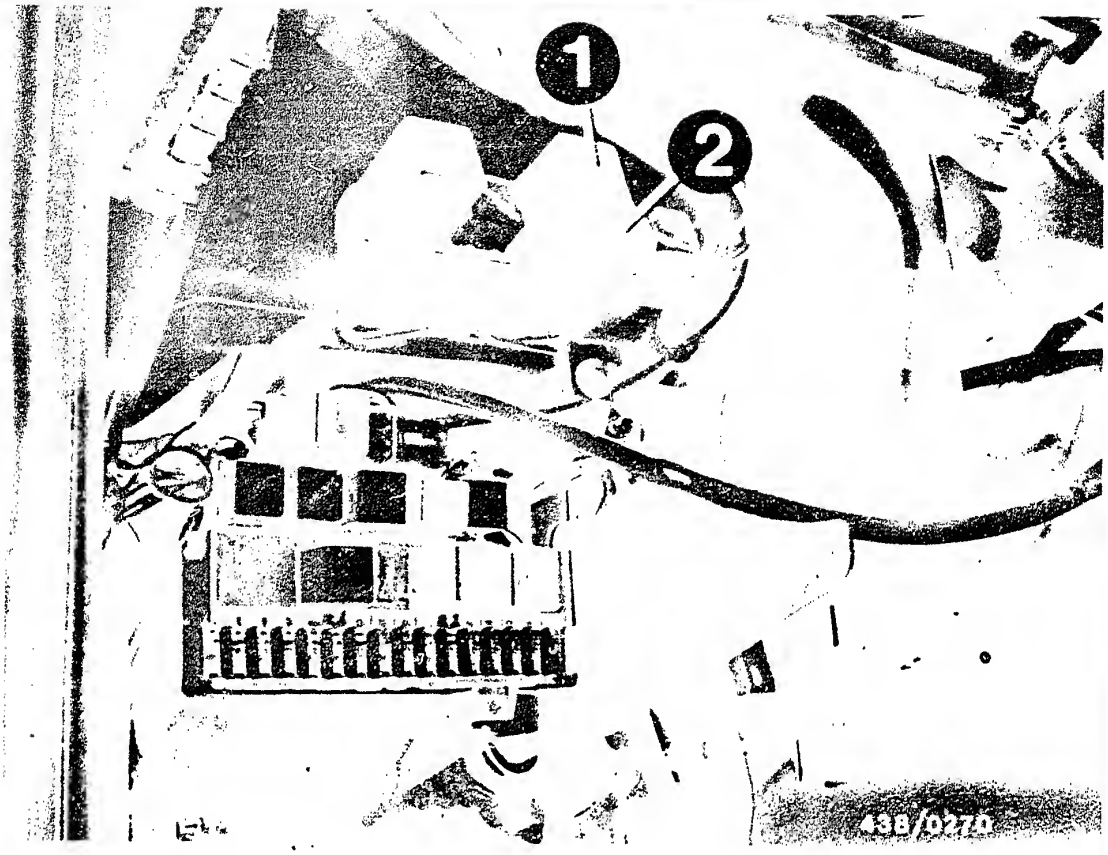
2. Electrical safety circuit

2.1 Circuit diagram

1 = Start valve
2 = Thermo-time switch
3 = Time-pulse relay
4 = Relay
5 = Warm-up regulator
6 = Auxiliary-air device
7 = Electric fuel pump
SGZ = Ignition trigger box

The safety circuit employs a relay (4) which is triggered on the negative side from terminal 16 of the ignition system trigger box.

Protection against overrevving: At an engine speed of 6740...6760 min^{-1} the trigger box interrupts the ground connection to the relay. The electric fuel pump is switched off.

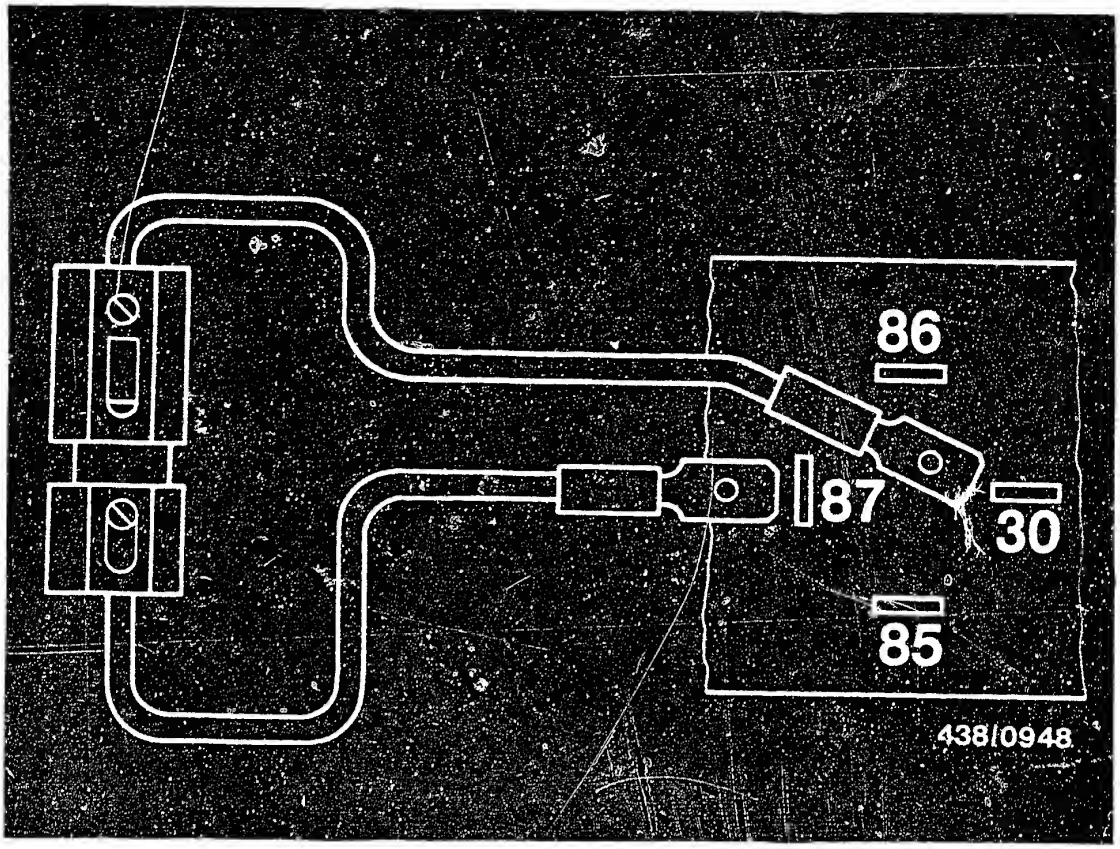


1 = Time-pulse relay for start valve
2 = Relay of safety circuit

2.2 Bridging the safety circuit

In order to carry out the testing operations with the engine stationary, it is necessary to bridge the safety circuit.

To do this, pull the safety circuit relay (2) (positioned in the central-electrics console on the left-hand side under the instrument panel) out of the relay board.



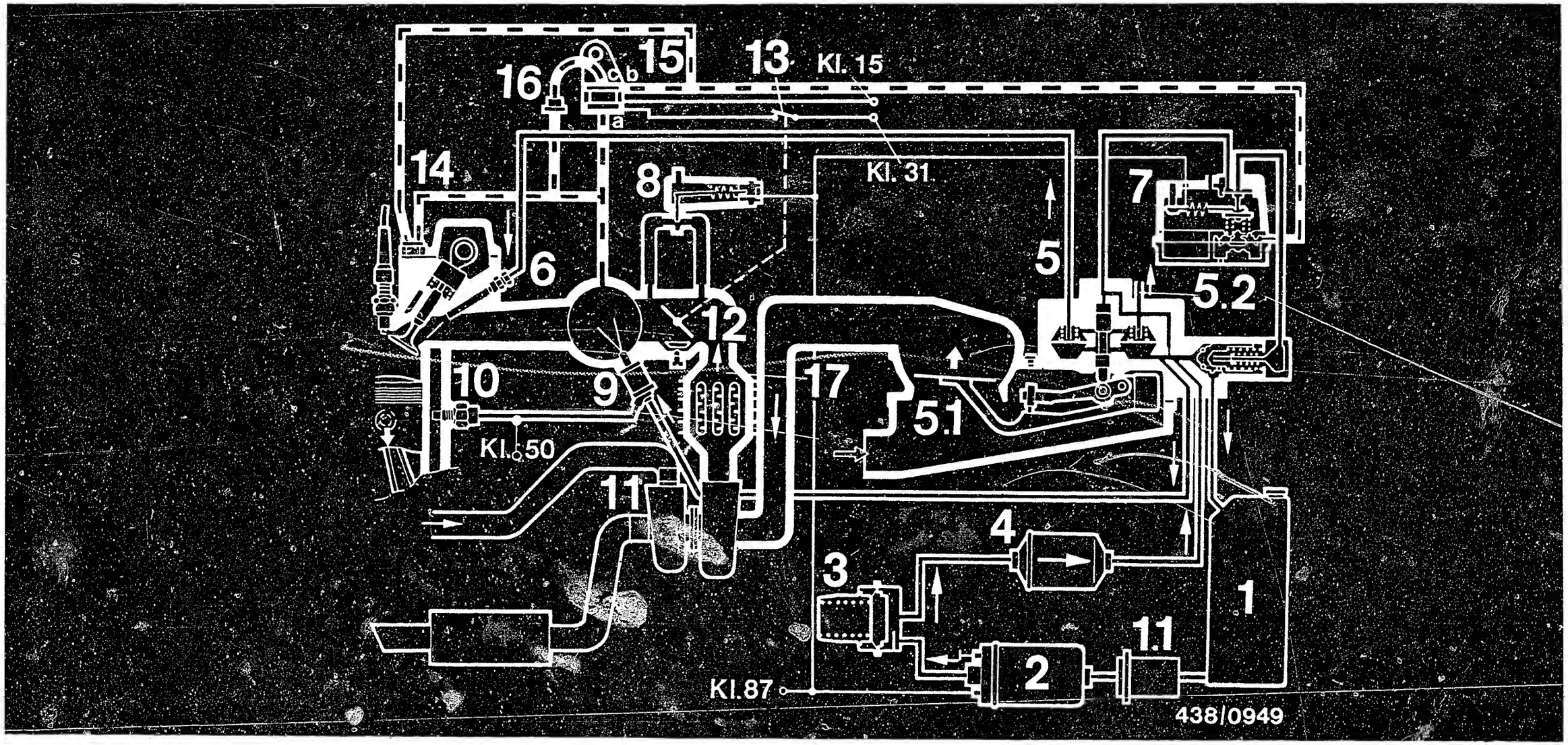
Connect contacts 87 and 30 in the relay plate with a bridge.

Use connecting cable 1.5 mm² with fuse holder and 16 A fuse (to be user-fabricated according to sketch).

Electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are now supplied with battery voltage.

2.3 Warm-starting device

With each warm start the start valve is controlled by an impulse relay and injects additional fuel intermittently into the intake manifold.
During cold starts this function is overruled by the thermo-time switch.



3. Diagram of fuel lines

Fuel lines
Manifold pressure lines

1 = Fuel tank
1.1 = Prefilter
2 = Electric fuel pump
3 = Fuel accumulator
4 = Fuel filter
5 = Mixture-control unit
5.1 = Air-flow sensor
5.2 = Fuel distributor
6 = Injection valve
7 = Warm-up regulator
8 = Auxiliary-air device
9 = Start valve
10 = Thermo-time switch
11 = Exhaust turbo-supercharger
12 = Throttle valve
13 = Throttle-valve switch
14 = Thermopneumatic valve
15 = Two-way valve
16 = Non-return valve
17 = Charge air cooler

4. General information

4.1 Introduction

As from the 1980 model, the Audi Quattro in its European version is supplied with 2.2 1/5-cylinder Turbo engine with K-Jetronic.

This repair manual refers only to the above-mentioned vehicles and gives a concise description of the testing and adjustment operations to be performed on the vehicle on the K-Jetronic.

All the system components are dealt with in separate working steps with the corresponding test specifications. In addition to this repair manual the appropriate testing and repair manuals will, of course, be issued for every other vehicle type equipped with the K-Jetronic.

When trouble-shooting work is carried out on the K-Jetronic, it is a prerequisite that the ignition, the engine and the turbo charger are in perfect working condition.

Checking the charge-air pressure

With maximum engine revs. in 2nd gear, decrease the engine speed to 5500 min^{-1} by simultaneously braking the vehicle.

Checking values: 0.6 bar gauge pressure at + 40° C
0.7 bar gauge pressure at + 15° C
0.8 bar gauge pressure at - 10° C

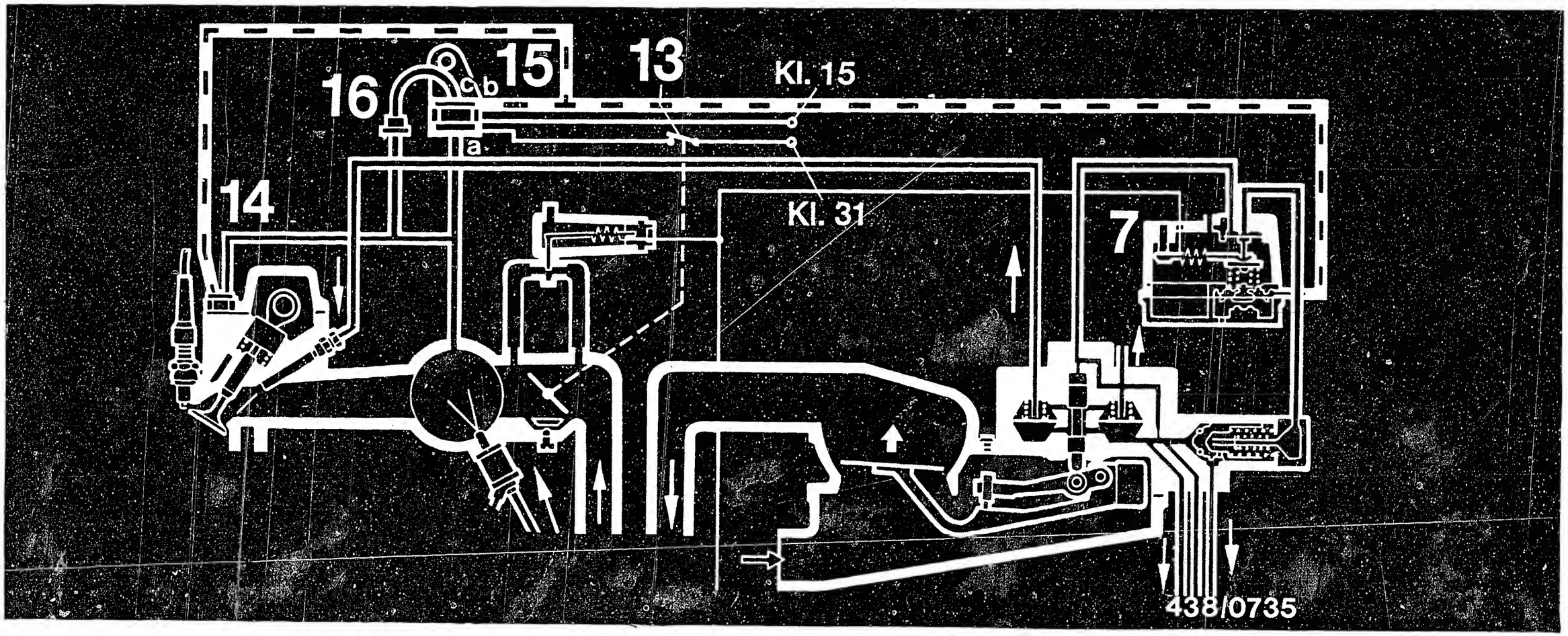
If the checking value is not reached, replace the blow-off valve or the turbo charger.

4.2 Design

The entire system of the K-Jetronic in these vehicle types corresponds, with the exception of the differences listed below, to the basic design as described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.

4.3 The following components are different or extra:

- There is overpressure in the fuel tank. Therefore, before loosening the fuel lines, open the tank filler cap in order to reduce the overpressure.
- Electric fuel pump with replaceable non-return valve.
- Fuel accumulator with double storage volume (40 cm^3). The spring chamber is vented to atmosphere.
- 5-cylinder mixture-control unit with updraft air-flow sensor.
- Fuel distributor with adjustable differential-pressure valves. In this type of fuel distributor, screw plugs are situated adjacent to the fittings for the fuel-injection lines.
  This possibility for adjustment has only been introduced for production at the works. This does not result in any additional adjustment possibilities for the After-Sales Service Organization. For this reason, the fuel distributor is to be dealt with in precisely the same manner as the conventional model.
  The screw plugs must not be removed or loosened.



• Warm-up regulator for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment 0 438 140 075/076

Engine cold:
At engine temperatures below 58 ± 3°C, vacuum path from intake manifold through open thermopneumatic valve (14) to warm-up regulator (7). Non-return valve (16) is closed. At full load (no vacuum) mixture enrichment is through control-pressure reduction.

Engine warm:
At engine temperatures above 58 ± 3°C, vacuum path from intake manifold through open non-return valve (16) and open two-way valve (15) (connection between c and b) to warm-up regulator. The non-return valve closes at full load.
The opening of the throttle-valve switch (13) causes the two-way valve to switch (connection between a and b).
Air is supplied to the warm-up regulator for mixture enrichment.

- Exhaust-gas turbocharger between air-flow sensor and throttle valve.

- Blow-off valve for controlling the turbocharger.

- Charge-air cooler downstream of the turbocharger for increasing power.

- Prefilter (not made by Bosch) upstream of the electric fuel pump. When testing the electric fuel pump (testing the delivery) the possible influence of the prefilter should be borne in mind.

- Auxiliary fan for cooling the injection valves. The fan motor is controlled by a thermo-switch.

  Cut-in temperature: $100° \pm 4°C$

  Cut-off temperature: $94° \pm 4°C$

- The electrical safety circuit.
  The electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are supplied with voltage via a relay which is triggered on the negative side from terminal 16 of the ignition system trigger box.

- Each time when hot-starting, the start valve is energized by a time-pulse relay and squirts extra fuel intermittently into the intake manifold.
  When cold starting, this function is overridden by the thermo-time switch.

- As of 1983 model, air-flow sensor with angle pickup (potentiometer) for fuel consumption indicator in instrument cluster in instrument panel.

  The construction, operation, testing and adjustment of the fuel consumption indicator including potentiometer are described on SIS microcard AUD-01/E 81 (instrument cluster).

5. Test equipment and tools

- Pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (previously KDEP 1034).
  For testing all fuel pressures and testing for leaks.

- Connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12 (previously KDEP 1034/12)
  For connecting pressure tester to the control-pressure port of the fuel distributor.

- Adjusting wrench KDEP 1035
  For adjusting the idle-mixture-adjusting screw in the mixture-control unit (CO-adjustment).

- Guide ring KDEP 1040/12 (dia. 76 mm)
  For centering the air-flow sensor plate in the air-flow sensor.

- Tester for delivered quantity comparison KDJE-P 200 (previously KDJE 7451)
  For comparing the fuel delivered from the individual fuel-distributor outlets.

- Graduate (commercially available, capacity approx. 1.5 l)
  For measuring the delivery of the electric fuel pump.

- Electric connecting cable (test lead).
  KDJE 7450/70 for the direct connection of components to be tested, e.g. cold-start valve.

- Set of tools for the removal and fitting of idle-CO-anti-tamper device of air flow sensor.
  (e.g. No. 131090 from the firm Cartool, Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88/D-8070 Ingolstadt).

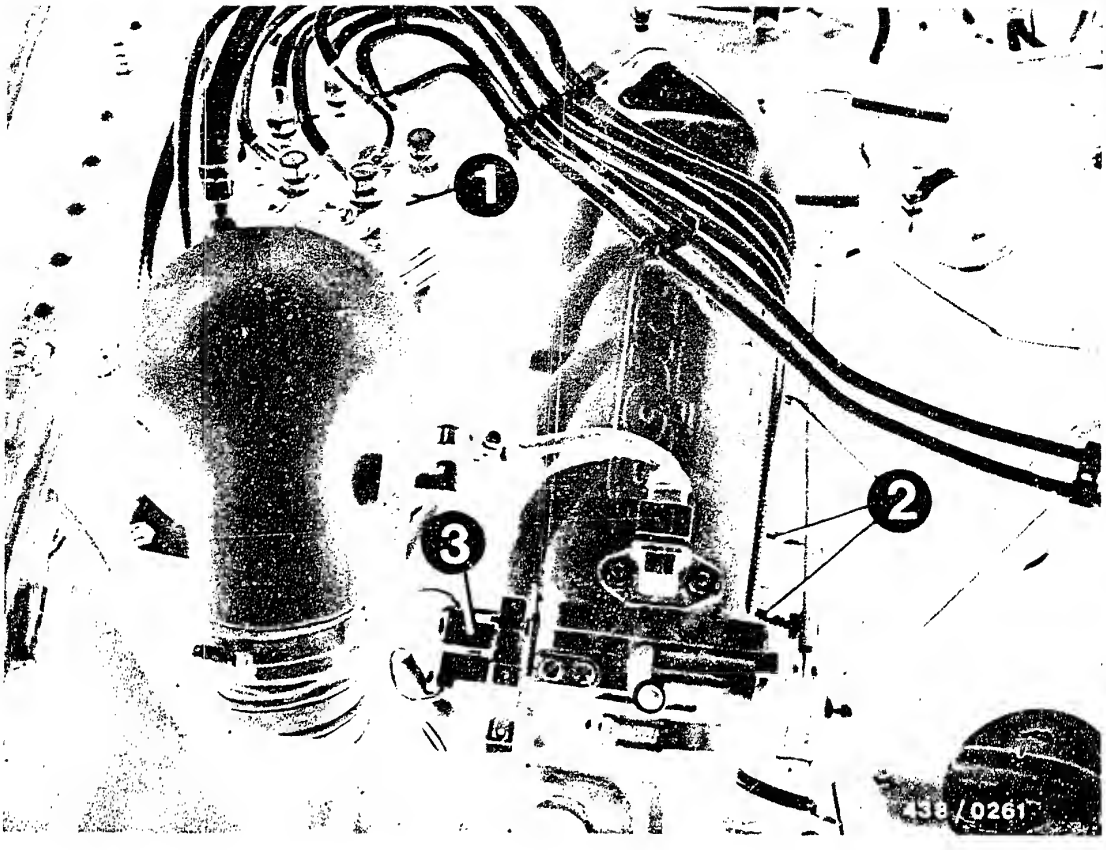
- Valve tester KDJE-P 400 (previously KDJE 7452).
  For testing the injection valves.

  Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135) or
  Bosch, Part Designation VS 14942-CH
  Previously Part No. 5 973 340 650
  The Bosch calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
  Firma
  Oskar Gnamm GmbH & Co
  D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:
For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids.
Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations.

- Tachometer (commercially available)
  For idle-speed adjustment.
- CO meter (commercially available)
  For idle-speed CO adjustment.
- Vacuum pump (commercially available)
  For testing the warm-up regulators with full-load enrichment dependent on intake-manifold pressure, e.g. the vacuum hand-operated pump from

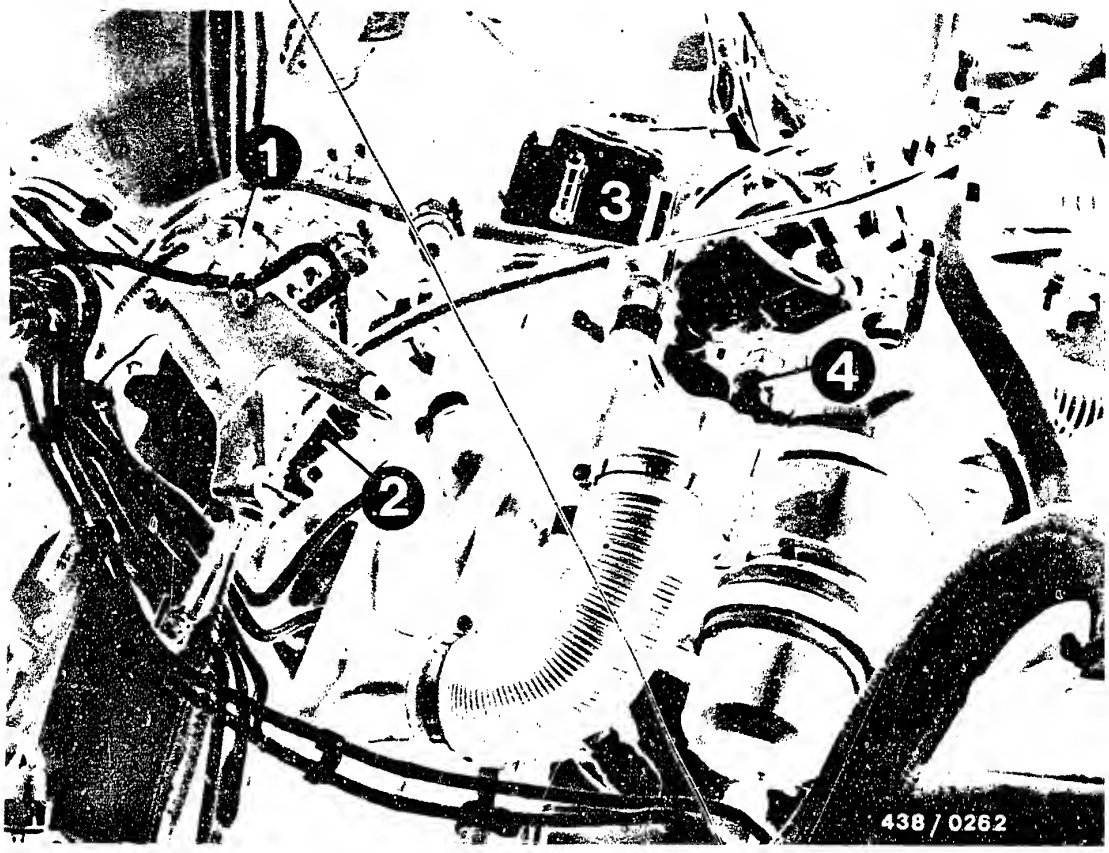
  Firma Korinth
  Ludwig-Kloos-Strasse 21
  6450 Hanau 7 (Steinheim)



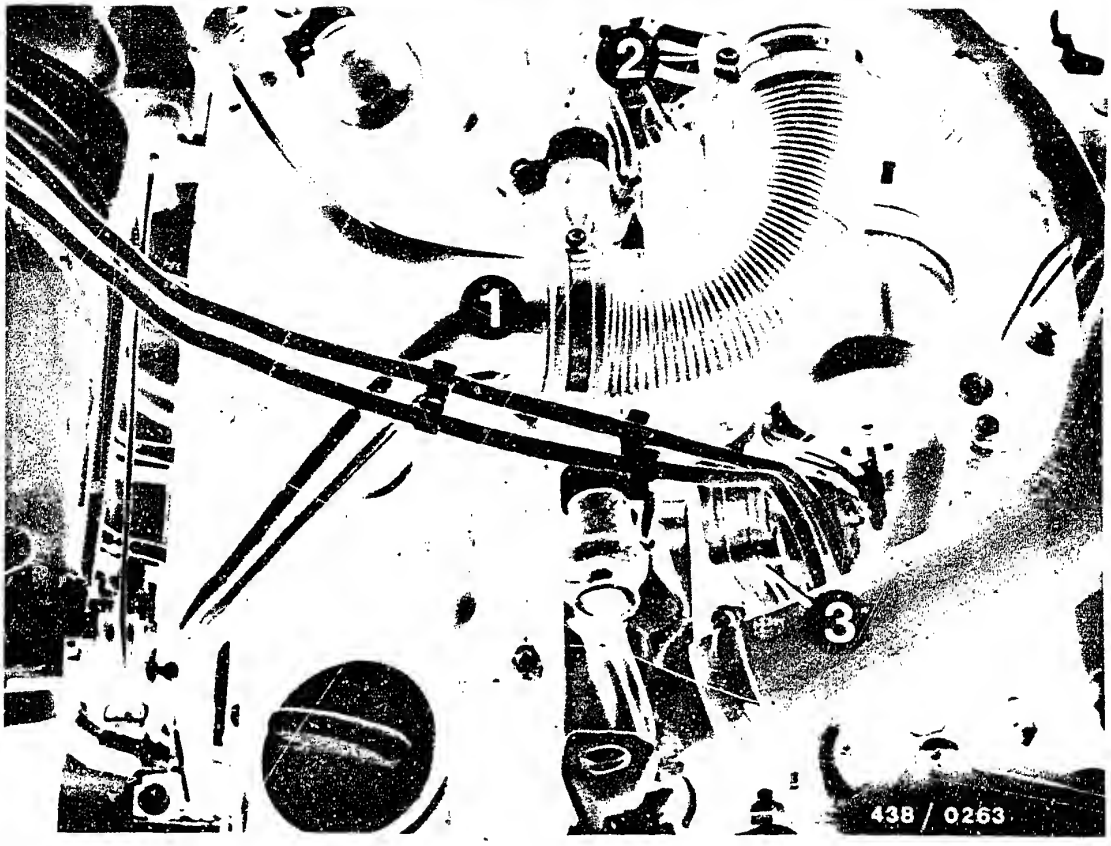
1 = Mixture-control unit
2 = Injection valves
3 = Throttle-valve switch

6. Installation position of components

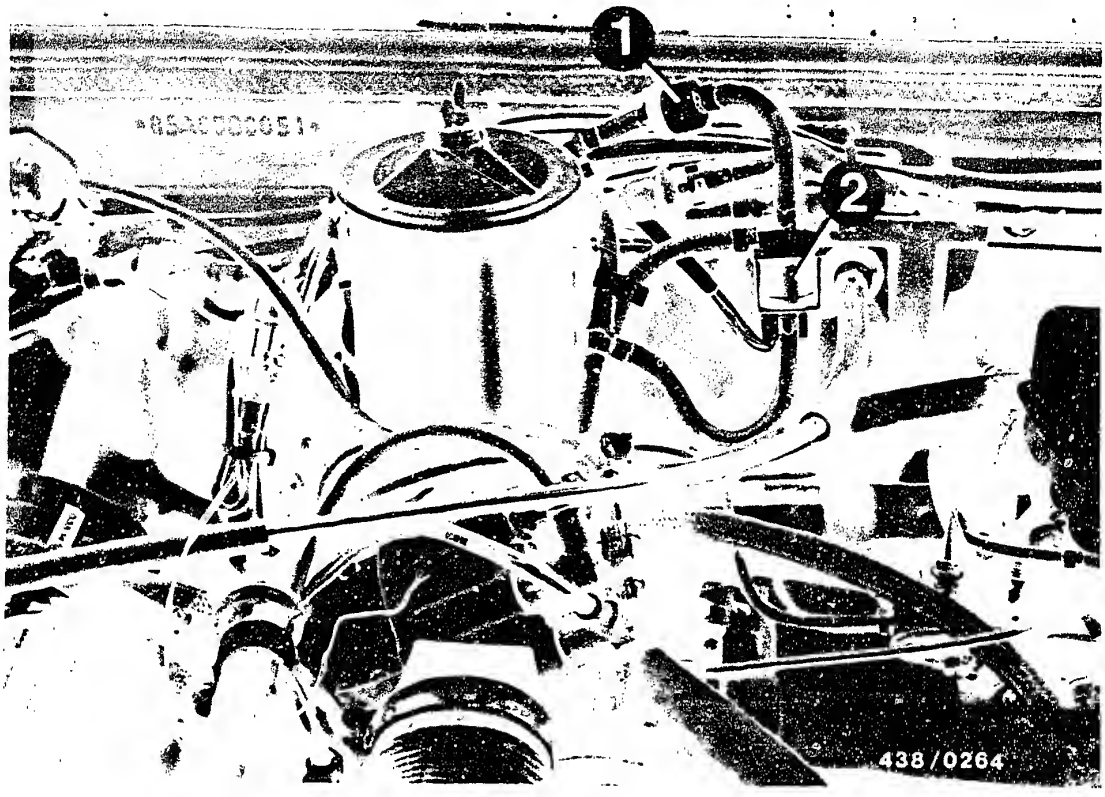
6.1 Arrangement of components on engine



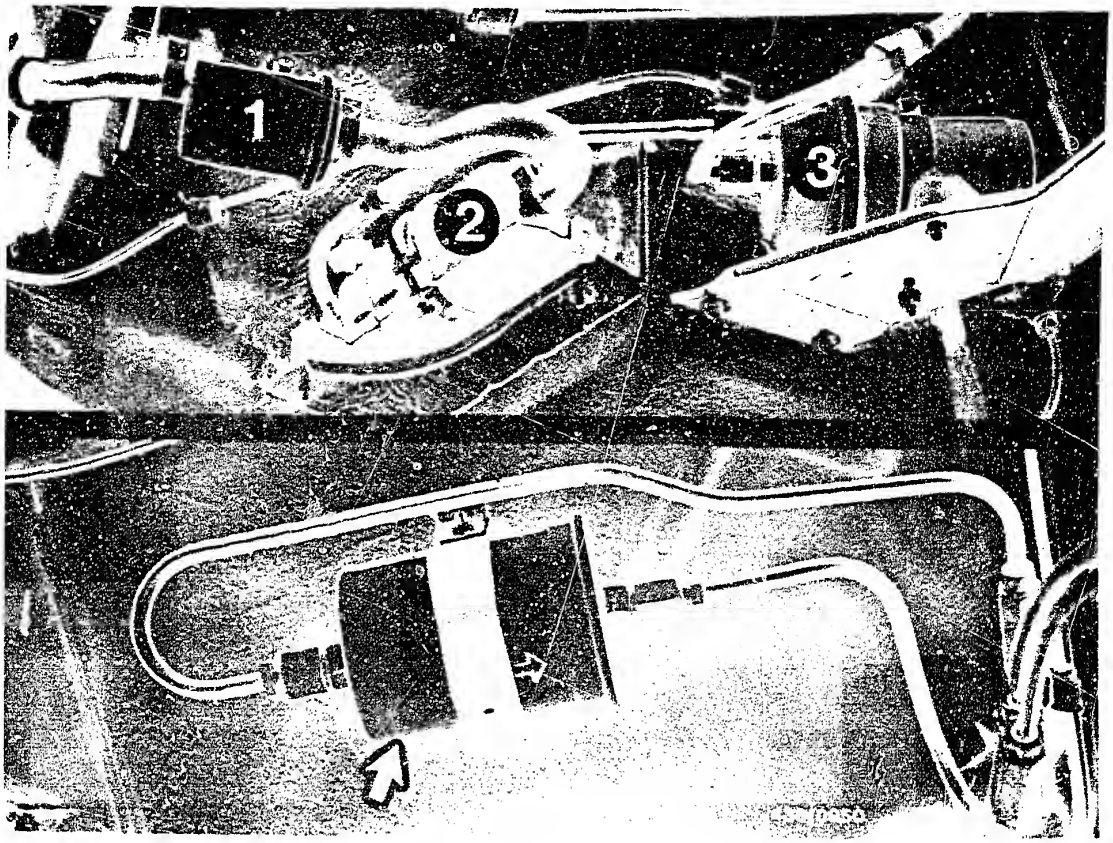
1 = Auxiliary-air device
2 = Start valve
3 = Blow-off valve
4 = Thermo-time switch



1 = Fan for cooling injection valves
2 = Thermopneumatic valve
3 = Warm-up regulator



1 = Non-return valve 2 = Two-way valve



1 = Prefilter
2 = Electric fuel pump
3 = Fuel accumulator
Arrow = Fuel filter

6.2 Fuel-supply components

The electric fuel pump (2) and fuel accumulator (3) are mounted by means of mounting pieces on the underside of the vehicle, on the left-hand side in front of the rear axle.

The fuel filter (arrow) is mounted by means of a bracket on the underside of the vehicle, on the right-hand side in front of the rear axle.
Before replacing any one of these components, the connections should be thoroughly cleaned.
Pinch off the intake hose of the electric fuel pump before loosening the connections so that no fuel can escape (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).

7. Trouble-shooting

The K-Jetronic differs from other known fuel-injection systems in terms of both construction and operation. In order to be able to carry out the testing procedures described in this manual - and therefore to be able to assess the components - the K-Jetronic and its operation should be clearly understood. The essential points of the operation and construction of the K-Jetronic are described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.

The individual test steps of this repair manual are detailed and self-contained. This permits direct trouble-shooting without having to go through the entire test program for each fault.

The trouble-shooting chart on Coordinates B 2 - B 5 is intended to make it easier to decide which test steps have to be performed for certain faults.

According to the symptom stated by the customer or which you have determined yourself, select the possible cause in the trouble-shooting chart. The Coordinates at the end of the cause column refer to the appropriate test step with the associated test specification.

Important note:
If any fuel connections are loosened, parts removed (also on the vacuum system), always use new seals when reconnecting or when re-installing.

Ensure utmost cleanliness when working on the K-Jetronic. Fuel connections must be cleaned thoroughly on the outside before opening.

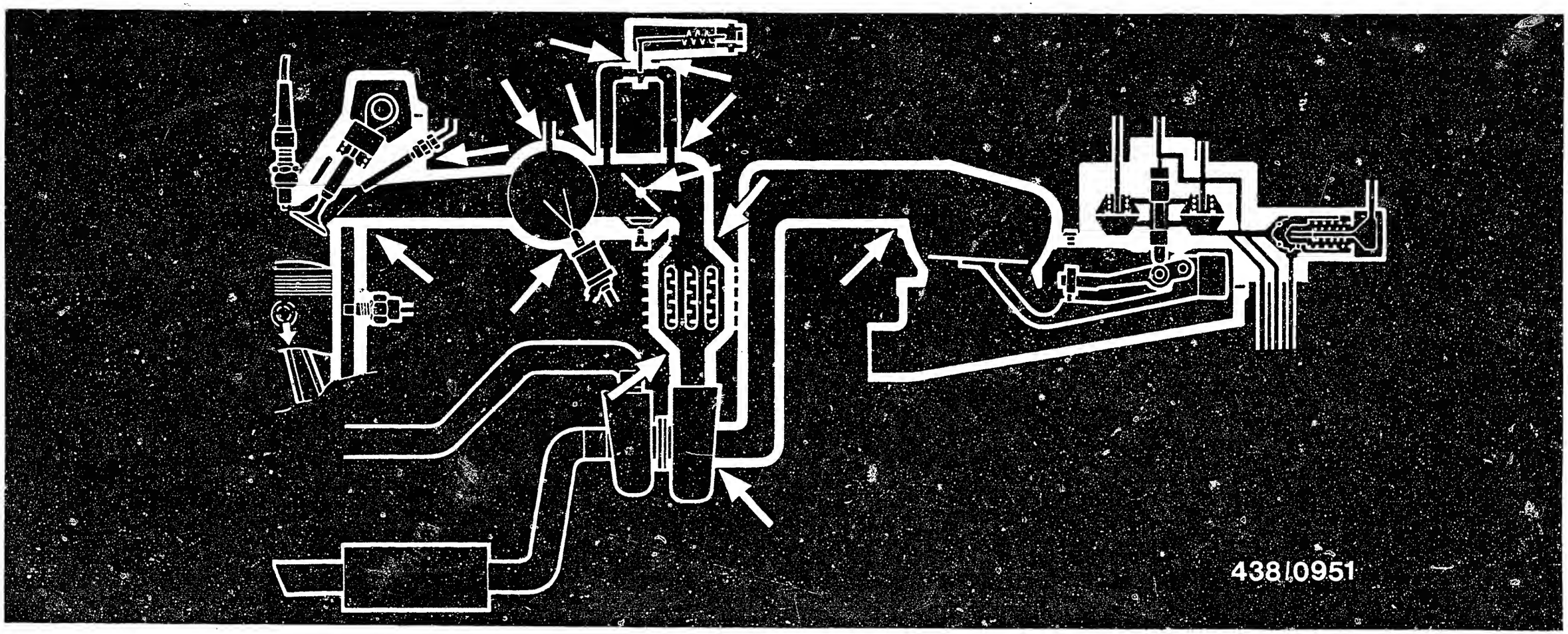
7. Trouble-shooting chart (see also coordinates B4/B5)

Customer complaint (fault symptom)

1. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in cold condition	2. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in warm condition	3. Irregular idling during the warm-up phase (shakes)	4. Irregular idling with warm engine (shakes)	5. Engine does not draw gas, burbles	6. Engine misfires when operating on the road, high load	7. Insufficient power	Cause	Coordinates
	●	●	●	●		●	Vacuum system leaking	B 6
●	●		●	●	●	●	Air-flow sensor lever and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B 9
	●						Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B 18
●		●					Auxiliary-air device does not open	C 1
							Auxiliary-air device does not close	C 1
●	●				●		Electric fuel pump not operating	C 3
●							Cold-start system defective	C 7
		●	●				Cold-start valve leaking	C 9
				●			Excessive fuel delivery for control-pressure circuit	C 14
●		●					"Cold" control pressure outside tolerance	C 11
	●		●	●	●	●	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	C 11
			●	●		●	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	C 11
					●	●	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D 8
	●						Overall fuel system leaking	D 16
●	●	●	●		●		Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E 8
●	●	●	●			●	Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F 1
●	●	●	●	●			Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F 13
						●	Throttle plate does not open completely	-
						●	Turbocharger or charge-air pressure regulator defective	A 13

Customer complaint (fault symptom) (continued)

8. Engine runs on after being switched off ("diesels")	9. Fuel consumption too high	10. Flat spot during acceleration	11. CO concentration during idling too high	12. CO concentration during idling too low	13. Idle-speed cannot be adjusted (too high)	14. Engine starts but then immediately stops	Cause	Coordinates
		●		●			Vacuum system leaking	B 6
●		●	●	●			Air-flow sensor and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B 9
●							Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B 18
					●		Auxiliary-air device does not close	C 1
						●	Electric fuel pump not operating	C 3
●	●		●				Cold-start valve leaking	C 9
		●				●	Excessive fuel delivery for control-pressure circuit	C 14
		●				●	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	C 11
	●	●	●			●	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	C 11
		●				●	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D 8
●							Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E 8
		●					Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F 1
●	●	●	●	●			Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F 13



Test steps

8. Checking the air intake system of the engine for leaks

The arrows in the picture show typical points at which leaks may occur.
Perform a visual inspection or, if unsure, proceed as follows: Remove the hose from the outlet of the auxiliary-air device and using a compressed-air gun, blow air through this hose into the intake system. Open the throttle valve fully while doing this.
Brush joints with soapy water or spray with leak-detector spray (e.g. Güpoflex).
Under no circumstances may combustible liquids be used for the leak test.

Bubbling or foaming indicates a leak.

Pay particular attention to the O-rings and insulating sleeves of the injection valves when testing for leaks. If necessary, change the O-rings (part no. 3 430 210 600) or tighten the insulating sleeves with a hexagon-socket-screw key (AF = 12 mm).

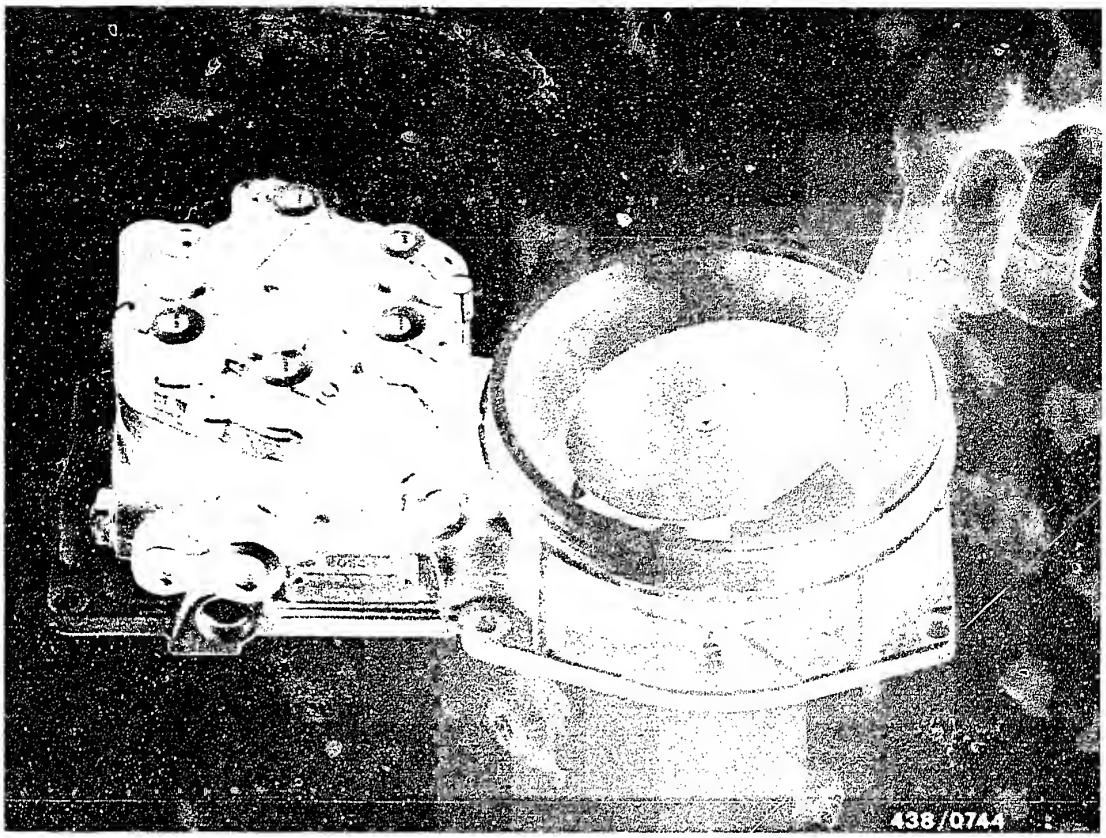
When a leak has been remedied, carry out the idle adjustment with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle adjustment is described on coordinates F13.

9. Check the control lever in the air-flow sensor and the control plunger in the fuel distributor for ease of movement

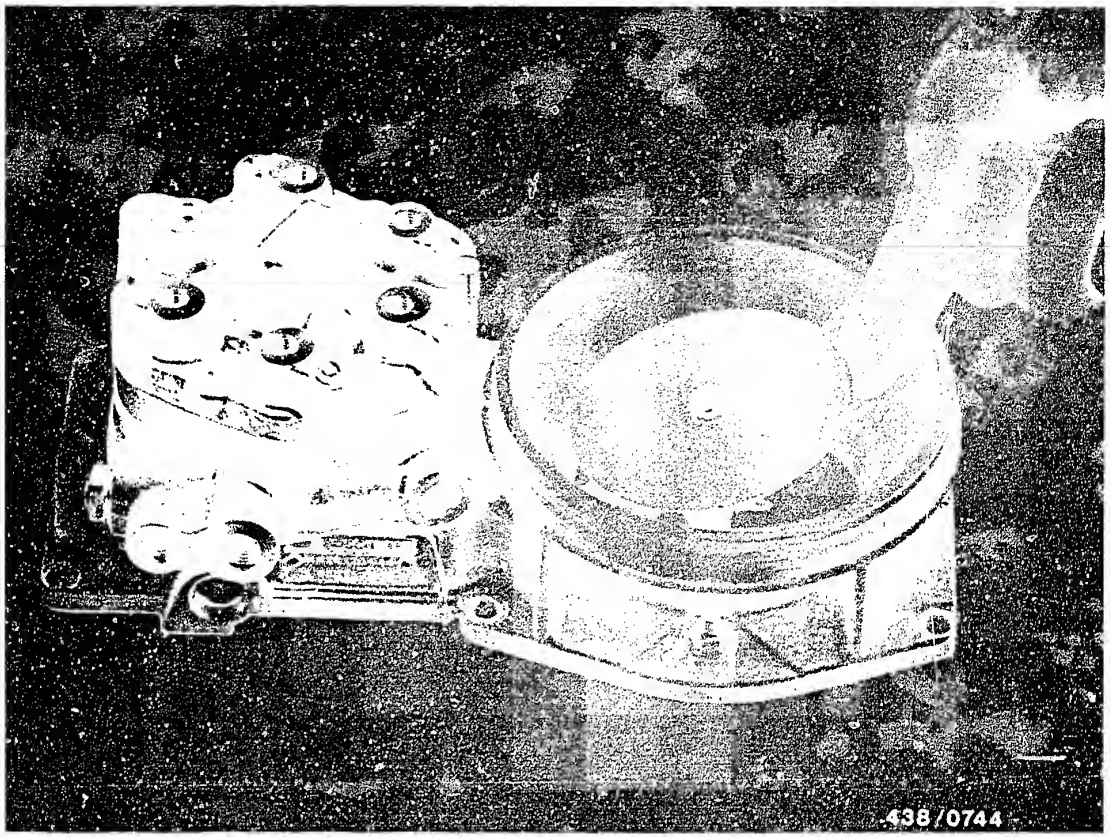
9.1 Preparations

- Engine temperature not below +20 °C
- Remove the aluminum hood (release 2 clamping brackets) so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.
- Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.
  This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.



9.2 Check that the control lever moves freely

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft) and release again. The sensor plate snaps back into the zero position and bounces up about twice from the spring-loaded stop. If the control lever does not move freely, first release all fastening screws holding the air-flow sensor to determine whether housing deformation is the cause of the problem.
If the problem is solved by loosening the fastening screws, the seal between the air-supply housing and air-flow sensor should be changed (Peugeot parts).
Tighten the screws uniformly cross-wise to a torque of 9...10 Nm (0.9...1.0 kgfm).
If the housing is not deformed, then the air-flow sensor must be repaired or replaced.



9.3 Check that the control plunger moves freely.

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft). The same resistance must be felt over the entire movement.

Move the sensor plate rapidly back to a position just in front of the zero stop.

The control plunger follows only sluggishly, but must make noticeable contact with the sensor plate lever. If this condition is fulfilled, the control plunger can be considered to move freely.

If the control plunger does not move freely, remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor.

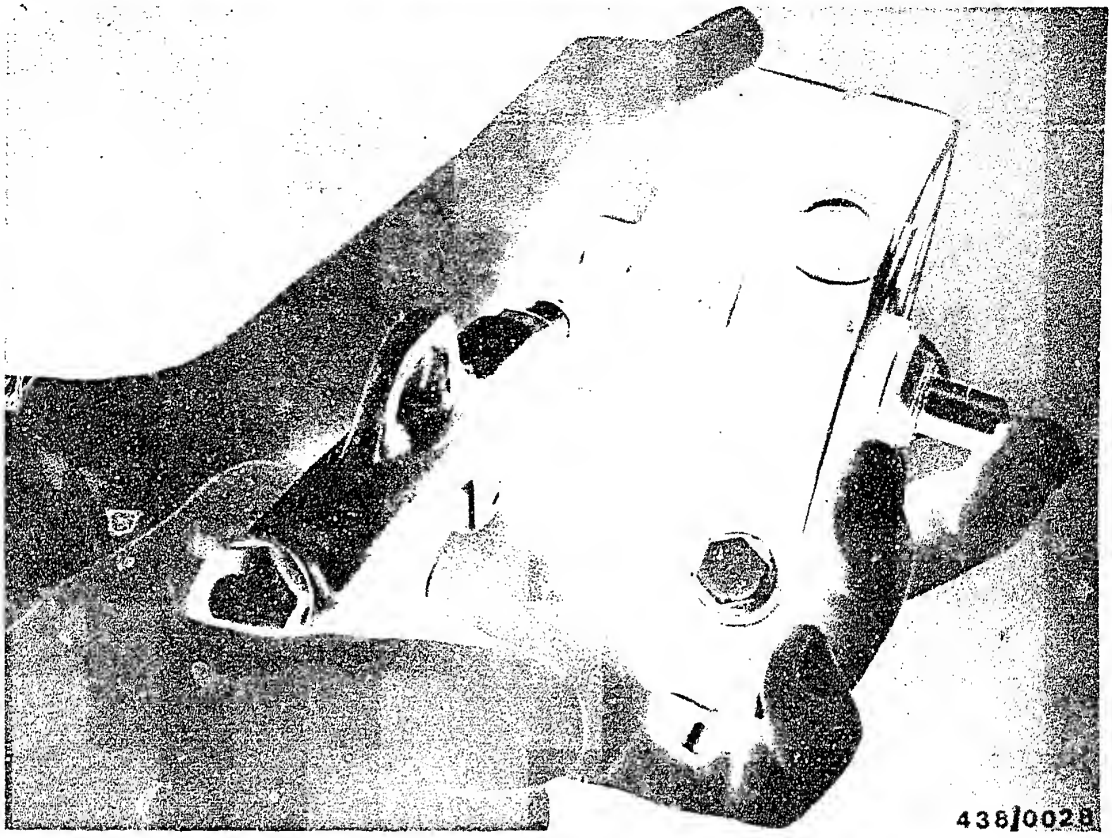
Important!

Note the following when installing fuel components and fuel lines:

Always ensure utmost cleanliness when loosening or tightening the fuel connections. No dirt must enter the fuel system.

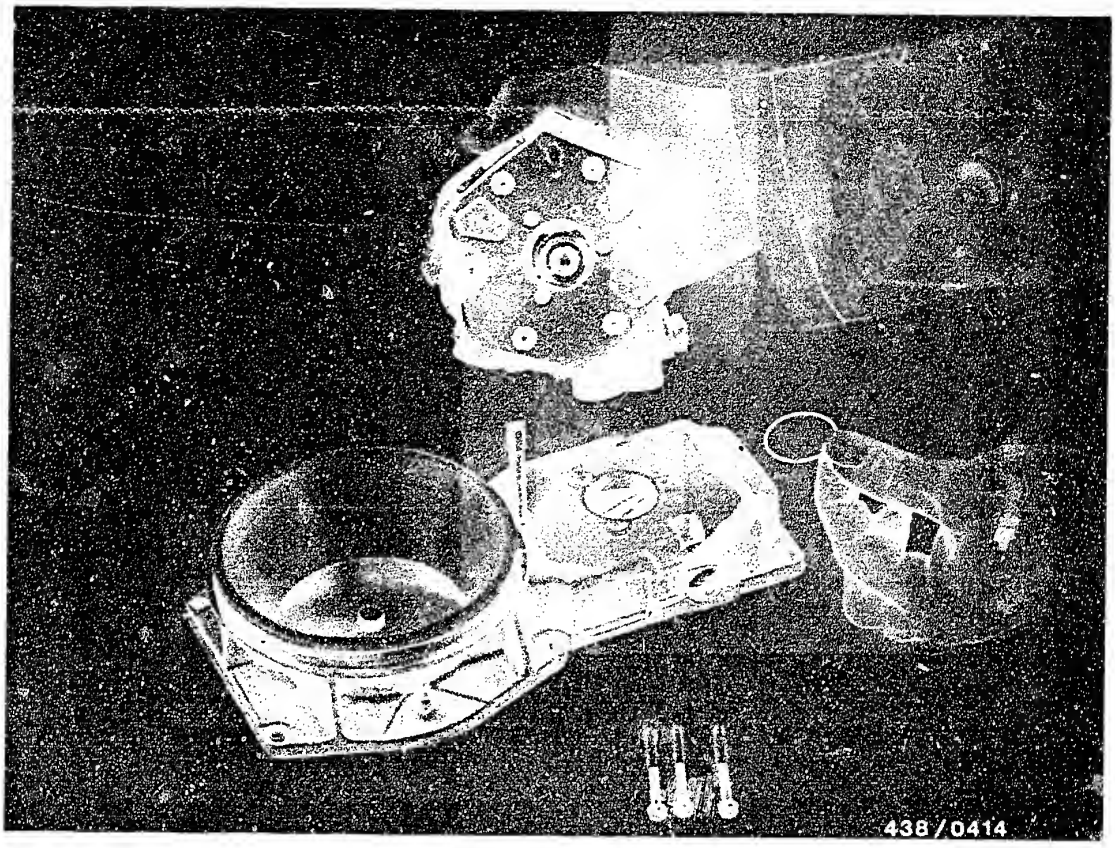
When loosening or tightening the fuel connections, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the component.

Clean the fuel distributor thoroughly in the region of the fuel connections. Screw off all connections.



Screw out three fastening screws and remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor.

Remove the plunger. Under certain conditions, in order to do this it may be necessary to blow compressed air briefly against the plunger through the control-pressure connection hole. Hold the plunger with your hand while doing this. Clean the plunger thoroughly with benzine. If the plunger still does not move freely, replace the fuel distributor.

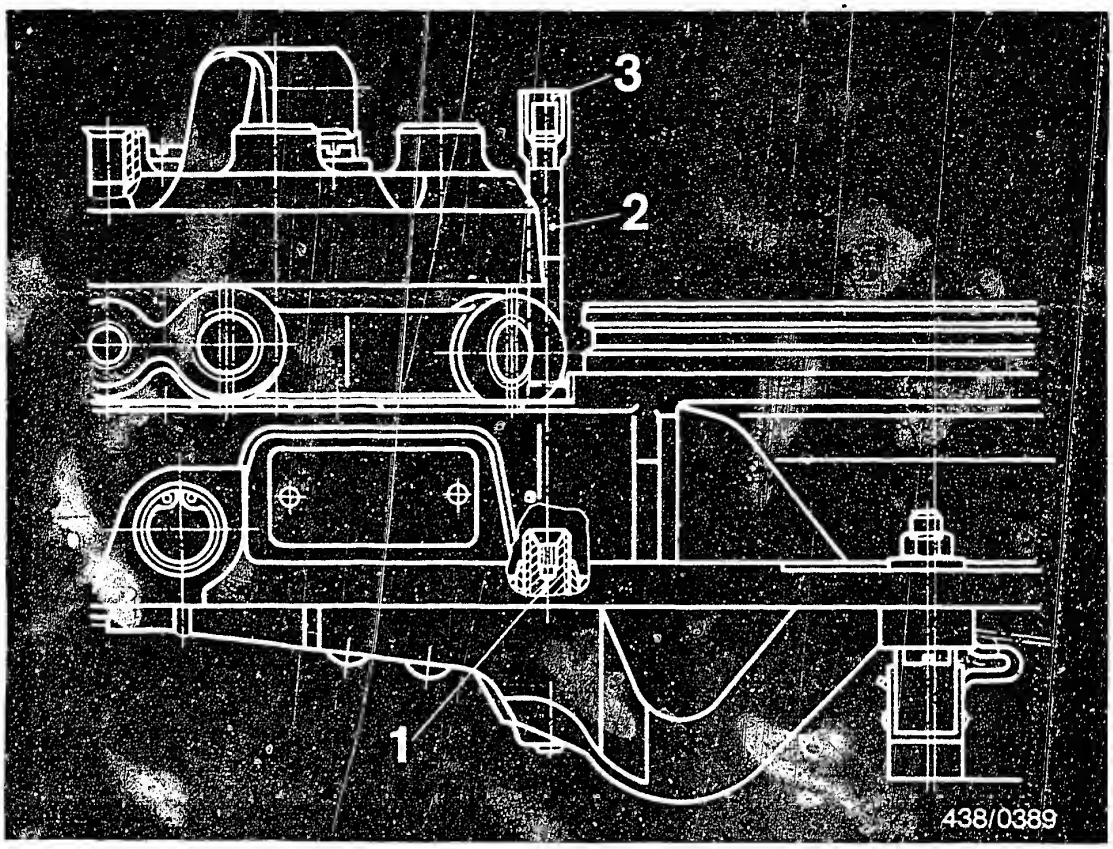


9.4 Fitting the fuel distributor

When fitting the fuel distributor, use a new seal ring between fuel distributor and air-flow sensor.

Observe the tightening torque 3.2...3.8 Nm (0.32... 0.38 kgfm) for the fastening screws precisely.

When connecting the fuel-injection tubing, use new seal rings.

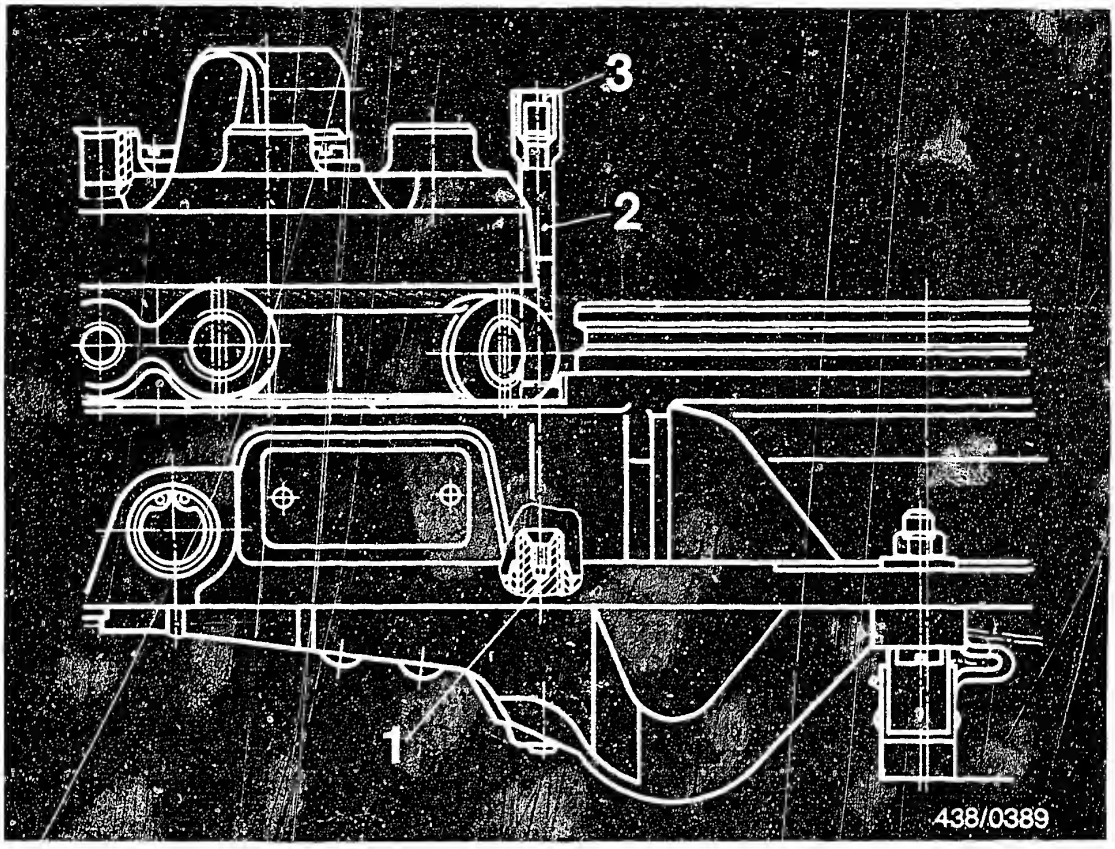


1 = Mixture-control screw
2 = Guide tube
3 = Lead seal

9.5 Matching the fuel distributor to the air-flow sensor for initial starting

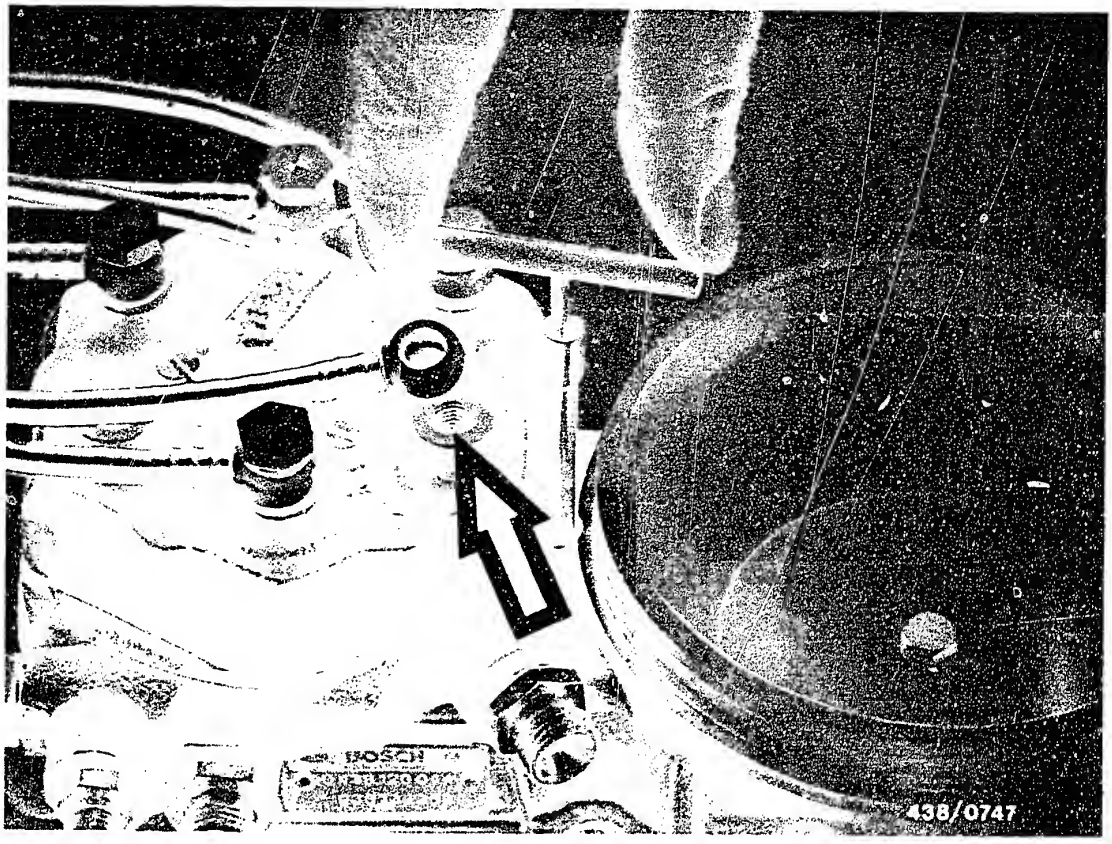
Screw off one fuel-injection line from the fuel distributor.
Bridge the electrical safety circuit so that the electric fuel pump operates.

The idle-mixture-adjusting screw is adjusted via a guide tube rigidly fitted on the mixture-control unit.



1 = Idle-mixture-adjusting screw
2 = Guide tube
3 = Lead seal

Remove anti-tamper device (lead seal) of the idle-mixture-adjusting screw. Introduce adjusting wrench KDEP 1035 through the hole into the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.



Screw in the idle-mixture-adjusting screw slowly and without exerting any great pressure on the adjusting wrench until fuel is just delivered from the open outlet (arrow) of the fuel distributor. Then turn back the idle-mixture screw by 1/2 turn.

Re-connect the fuel-injection line to the fuel distributor, start the engine and warm up.

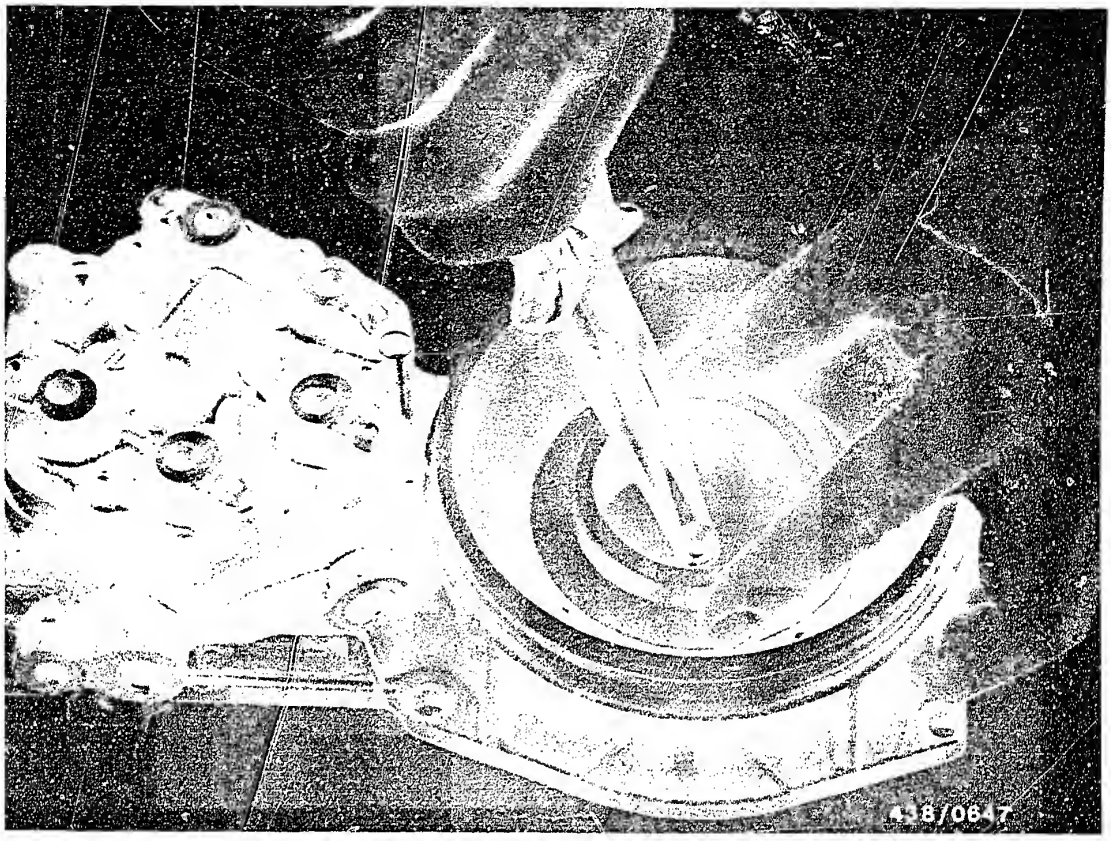
The final matching of air-flow sensor and fuel distributor is carried out by adjusting the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 13.

10. Checking and adjusting the position of the air-flow sensor plate

10.1 Preparations

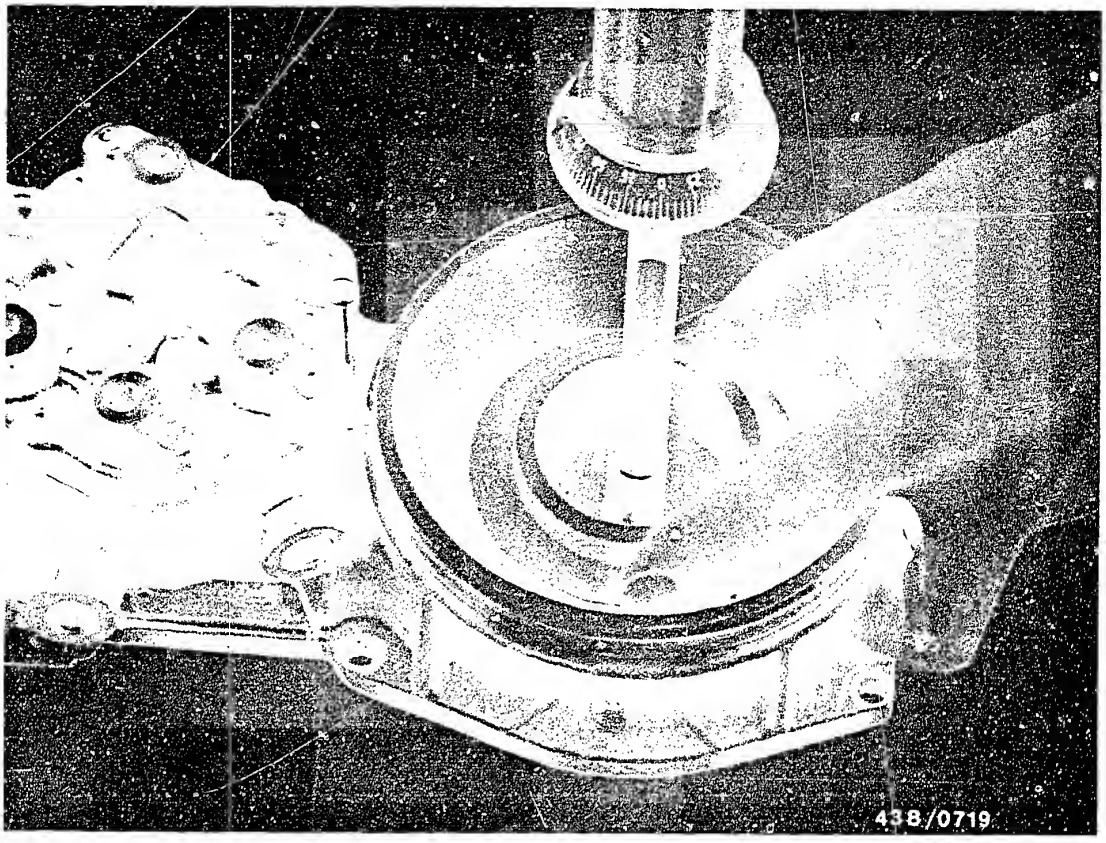
- Engine temperature is not important
- Remove the aluminum hood between air-flow sensor and turbo-charger (release 2 clamping brackets), so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.



10.2 Centering the air-flow sensor plate

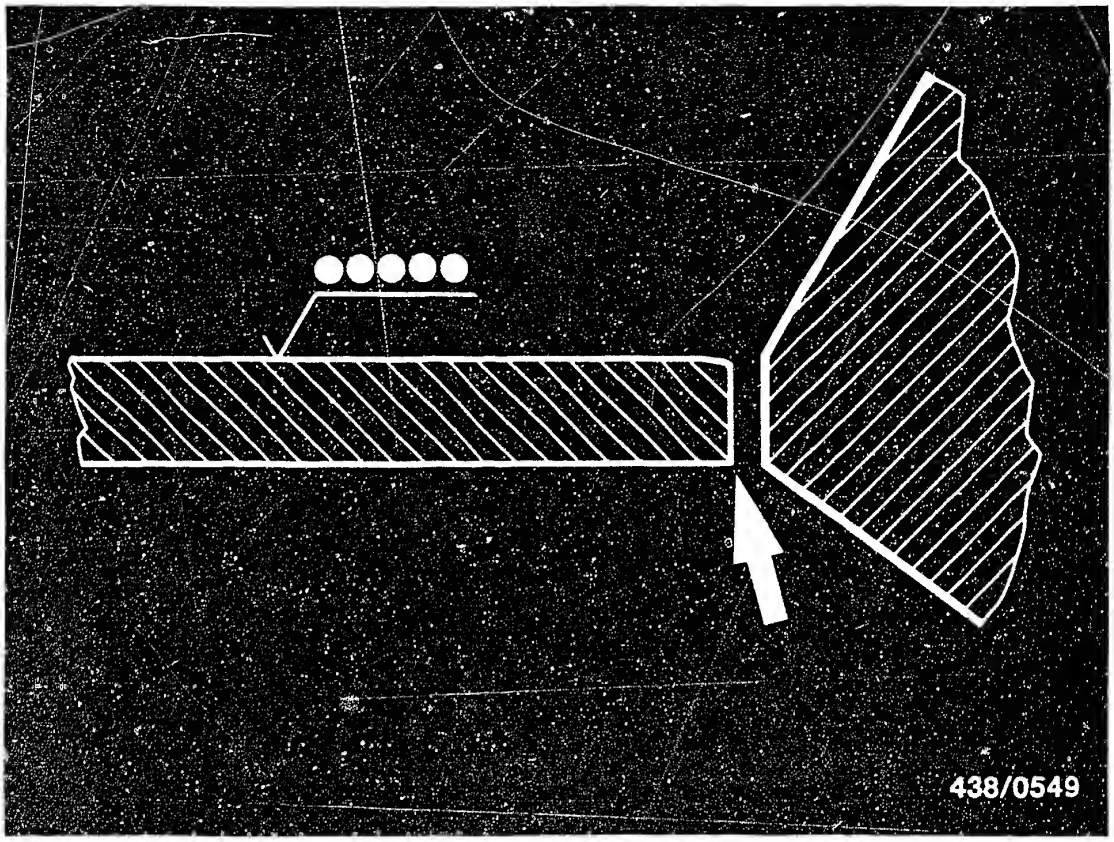
Check that the sensor plate is flat (not bent) and that it can move through the narrowest part of the air funnel without touching the funnel. If necessary, center it using a positioning ring KDEP 1040/12 (dia. 76 mm) as follows:

Loosen the sensor plate fastening screw. Insert the positioning ring while holding the fastening screw with pliers so that the sensor plate does not deflect downwards.



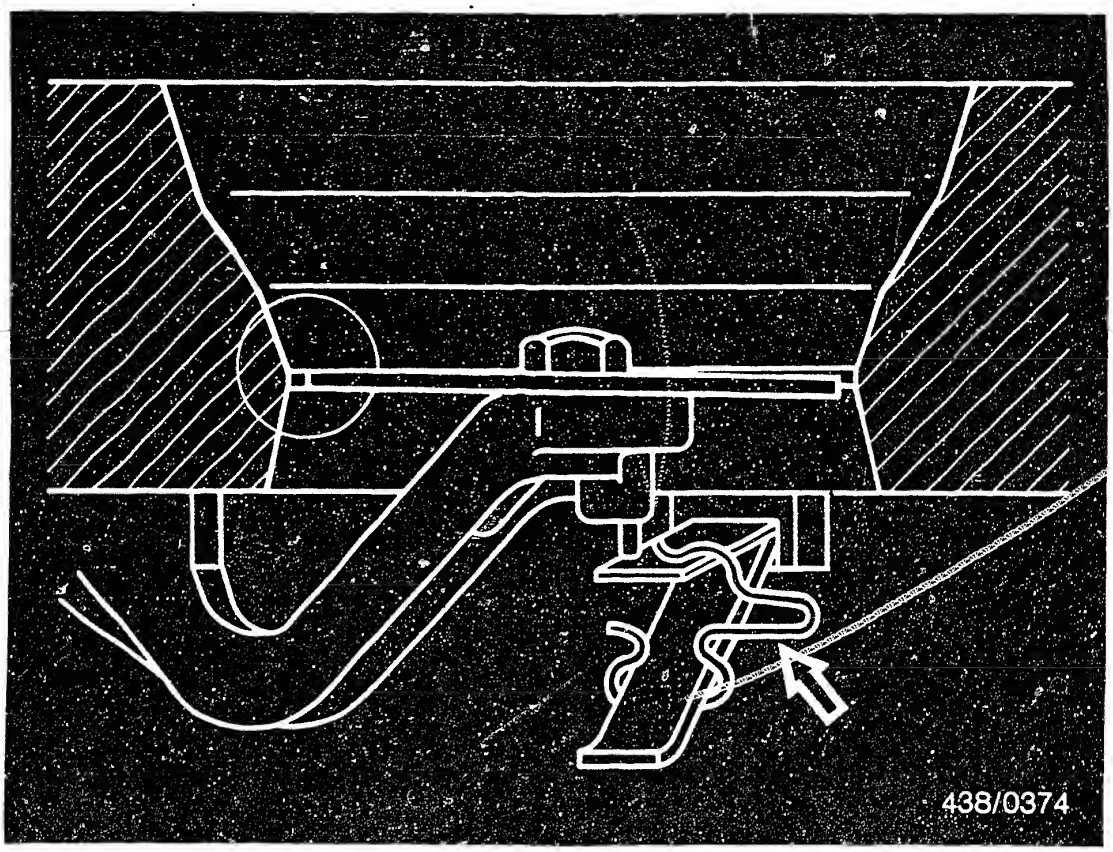
With the positioning ring in place, tighten the fastening screw with a torque of 5.0...5.5 Nm, loosen again and tighten again with the same torque.
When tightening the screw make sure that the air-flow sensor plate is in its zero position (in the cylindrical part of the air funnel).

It must no longer be possible to turn the air-flow sensor plate by hand.



Caution:

Be sure that sensor plate is mounted in correct position! Its upper side is identified by five punch marks (in a row). The sharp edge (arrow) is at the bottom.

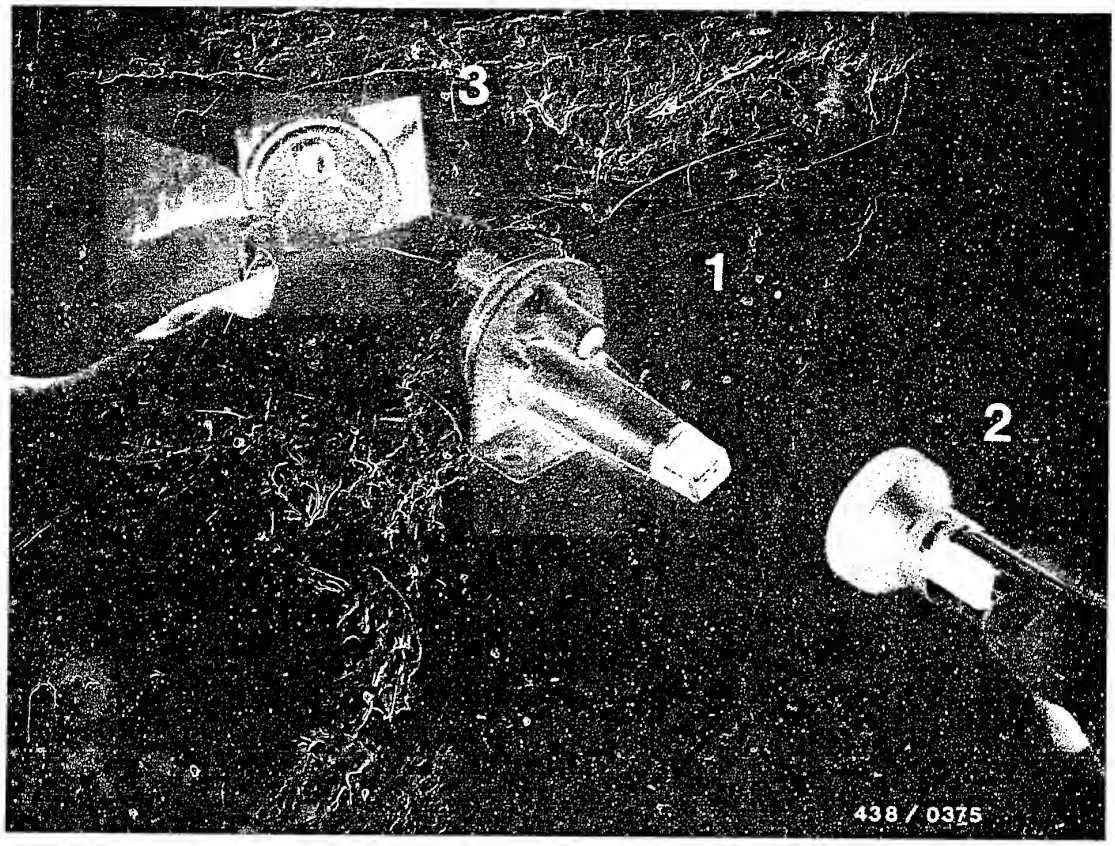


10.3 Checking and adjusting the zero position of the sensor plate (rest position):

Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.
This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.

The upper edge of the sensor plate must be flush with the cone in the position marked with a circle in the picture. A lower position of up to maximum 0.5 mm is permissible, however the air-flow sensor plate must not project at any point on its circumference outside the cylindrical part of the air funnel.

If necessary, the position of the leaf-spring limit-stop can be corrected by adjusting the shaped spring (arrow).



1 = Auxiliary-air device
2 = Flashlight
3 = Mirror

11. Checking the operation of the auxiliary-air device.

The engine must be cold.
Disconnect the electric cable plugs from the auxiliary-air device and warm-up regulator.
Disconnect both air hoses from the auxiliary-air device.
Since the two hose fittings on the auxiliary-air device are located exactly opposite each other, a visual check can now be made to see if the blocking plate is partially open.
It will be easier to look through the auxiliary-air device with the aid of a flashlight and a mirror, as shown in the illustration.

- If an opening is not visible with the engine cold, replace the auxiliary-air device.

- Fit the electric cable plug on the auxiliary-air device.

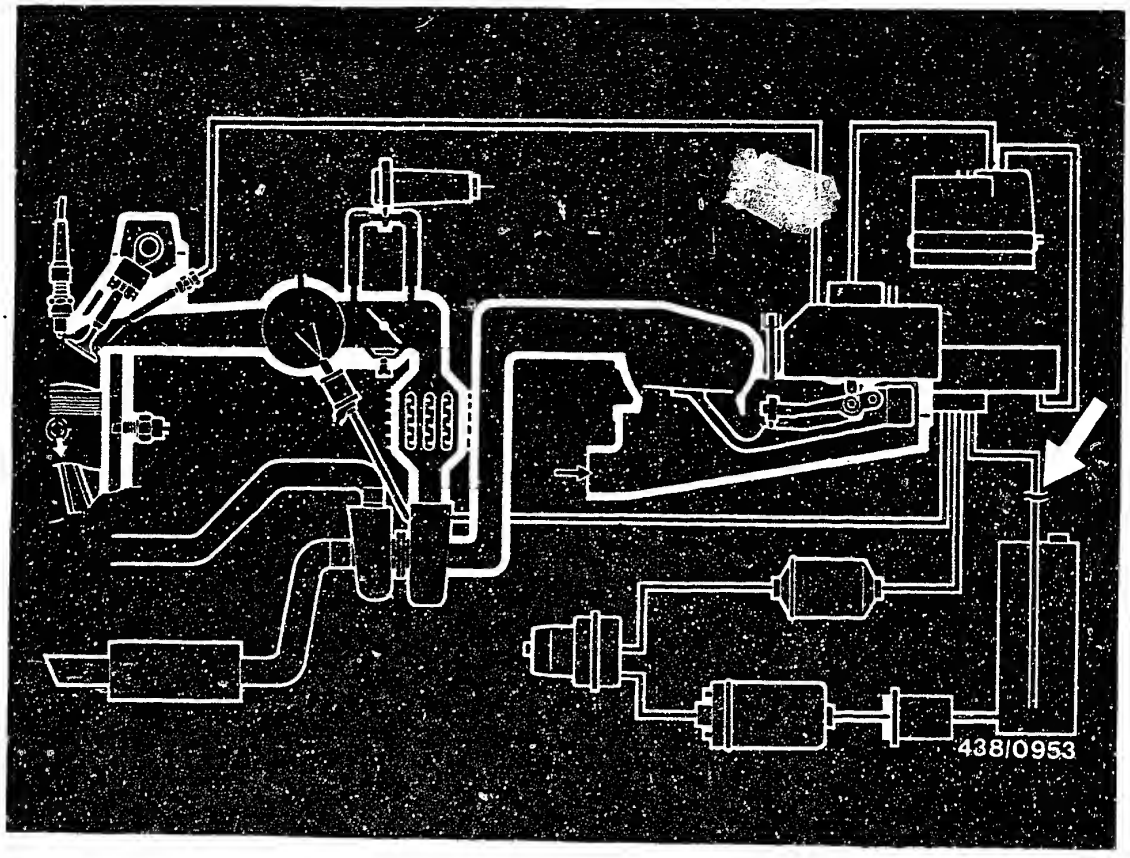
- By bridging the electrical safety circuit, supply power to the auxiliary-air device.
  After a maximum of 10 minutes, the opening in the auxiliary-air device must be completely closed by the blocking plate.

- If the blocking plate does not close, check the power supply (open circuit, voltage drop).
  Minimum voltage across the connector 11.5 V with the engine stopped.

- If these points are O.K., check the heating coil of the auxiliary-air device for an open circuit using an ohmmeter.

- Replace the auxiliary-air device if defective.

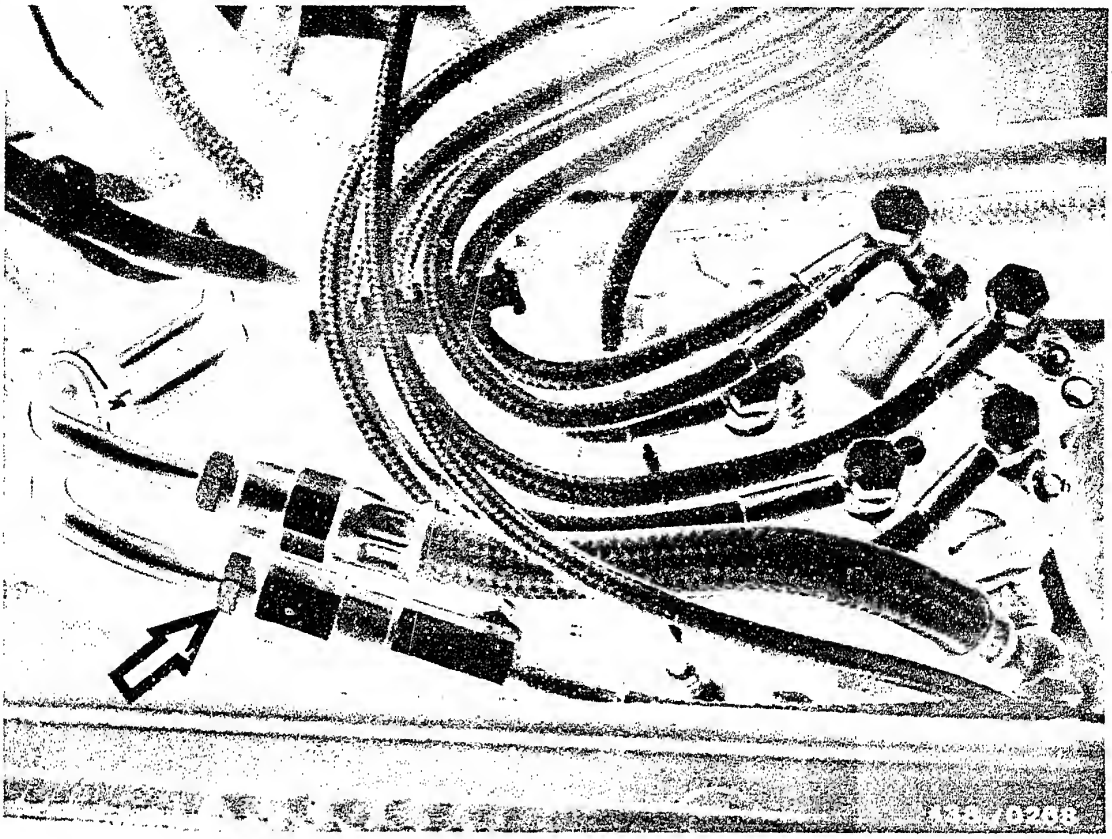
When the auxiliary-air device has been replaced, readjust the idle speed. Idle adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.



12. Checking the operation of the electric fuel pump.

12.1 Requirement

Conclusive information on the operation of the electric fuel pump can only be given by a measurement of fuel delivery under pressure, i.e. under primary (system) pressure. This measurement must therefore be made at the return line leading to the fuel tank (arrow).



12.2 Measuring point

A suitable measuring point for testing the fuel delivery is the screw connector (arrow) in the fuel return line to the fuel tank.

Before undoing this connector, open the tank filler cap in order to vent the fuel tank.

Hold the end of the hose in a graduate, approx. 1.5 litres capacity, to make the measurement.

12.3 Testing

Remove the plugs from the warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device. Switch on the electric fuel pump for precisely 30 seconds by bridging the safety circuit and measure the fuel delivery in a graduate.

12.4 Test specification

Fuel delivery: Min. 1000 cm^3/30 seconds

12.5 Possible causes for fuel delivery being too low

- Power supply to electric fuel pump not O.K., voltage drop. Minimum necessary voltage across connection terminal = 11.5 V, with electric fuel pump switched on.

- Fuel filter heavily fouled.

- Prefilter heavily fouled.

  The drop in pressure which thereby arises and which drops even more in the course of time, leads to the formation of gas bubbles and increased running noise.

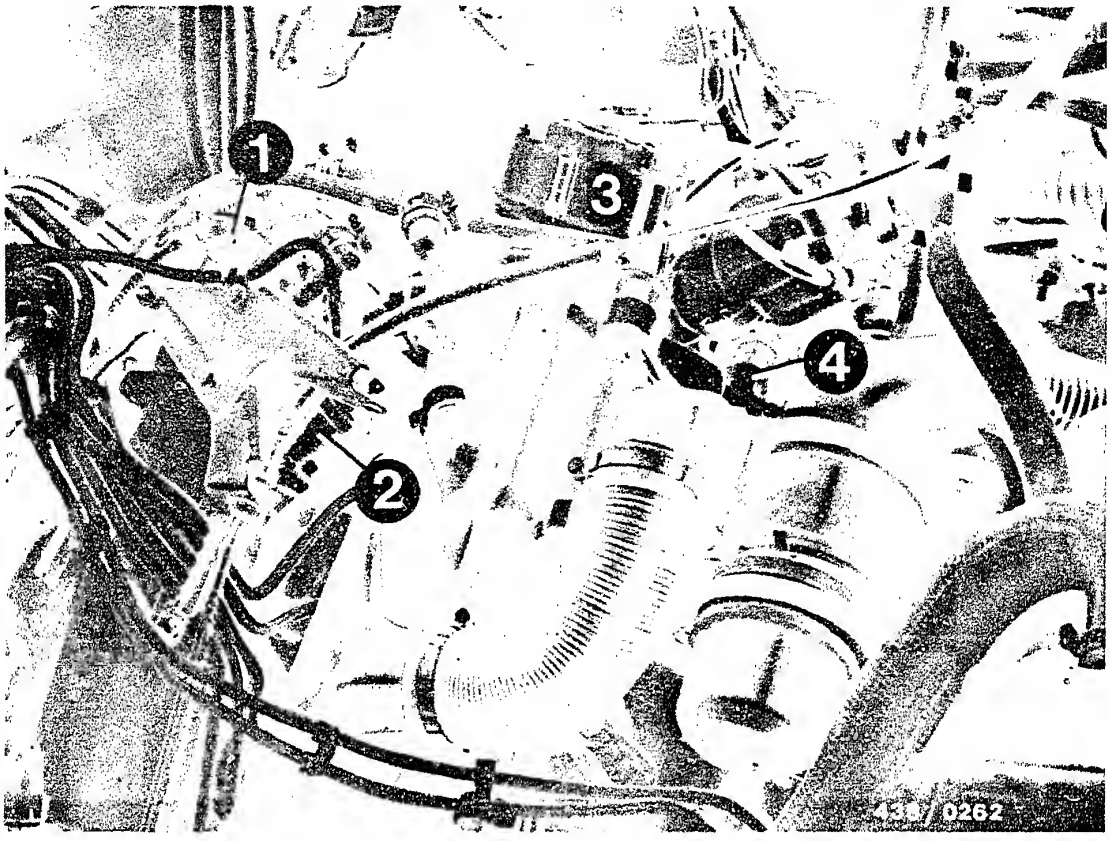
  Replace the prefilter.

If the above-mentioned points are O.K., the cause lies in the electric fuel pump itself.
Replace the electric fuel pump.

12.6 Removing and installing the electric fuel pump

When removing, pinch off the fuel-intake hose from the fuel tank to the electric fuel pump (e.g. using hose clamper W157 from Matra Co.).

When installing, use new seal and make sure that the electric fuel pump is correctly positioned. Danger of kinking the fuel lines.

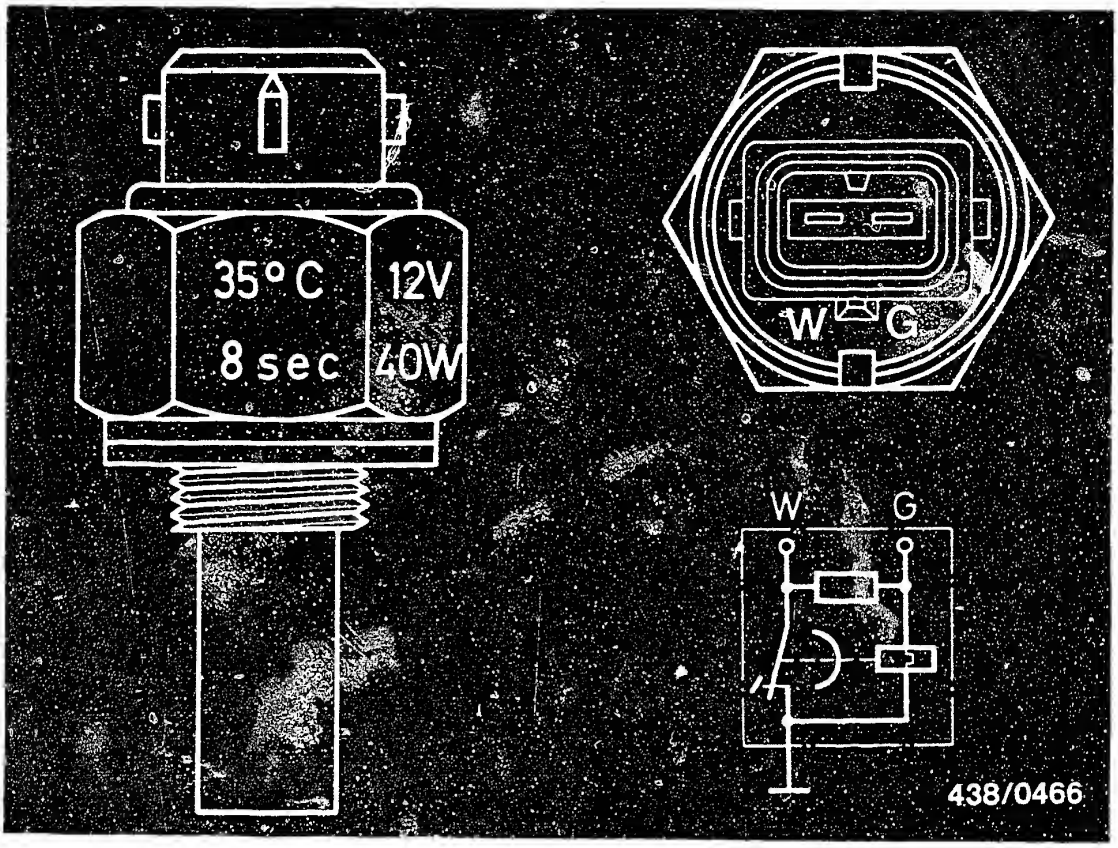


13. Checking the cold-starting system (thermo-time switch, start valve)

13.1 Thermo-time switch

The thermo-time switch (arrow) is screwed into the cylinder head at the rear underneath the ignition distributor.

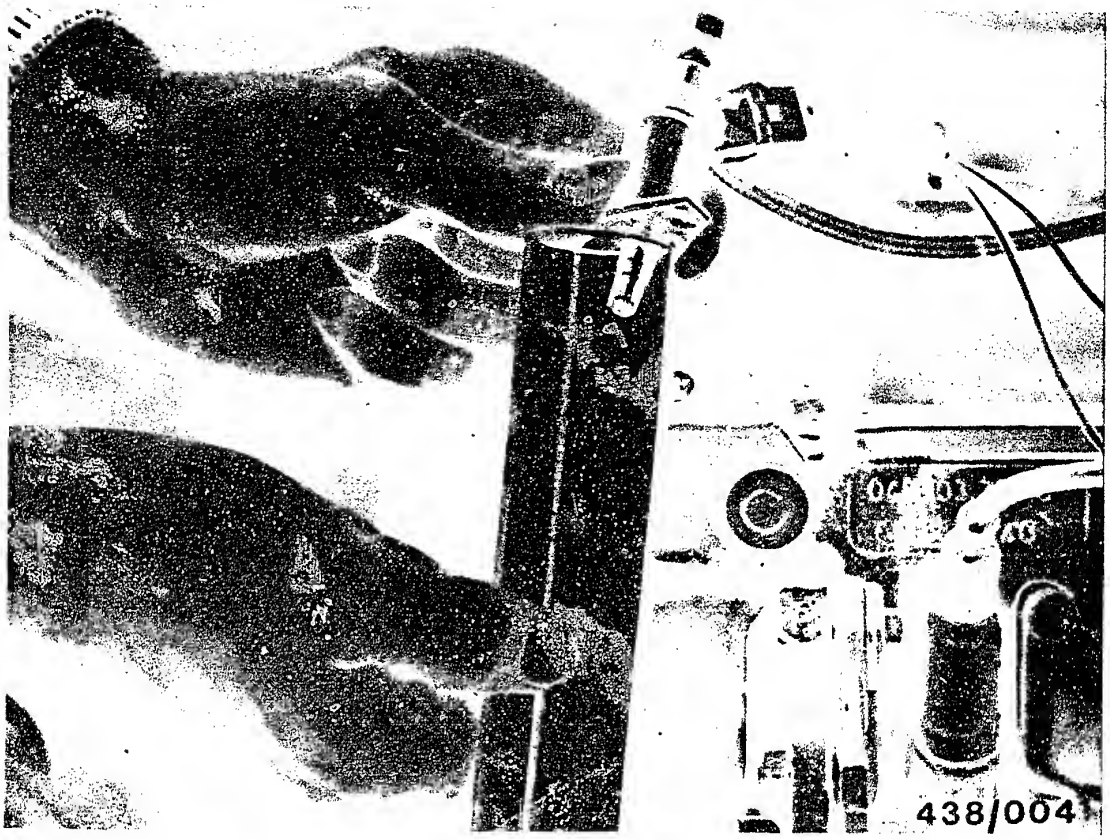
It must be removed for testing.
Catch any escaping coolant in a suitable vessel.



Thermo-time switch No. 0 280 130 214
0 280 130 223

The switching temperature + 35°C and the switching time at - 20°C of 8 seconds are stamped into the hexagonal section of the thermo-time switch.
The removed thermo-time switch is tested using the ohmmeter in accordance with the specifications given below. The temperatures for the thermo-time switch can easily be obtained with water. Cooling takes place in a freezer chest.

at a temperature below °C	above °C	Resistance measurement between Term "G" and "ground" (housing)	Term "W" and "ground" (housing)	Term "G" and term. "W"
+ 30		25 ... 40 Ω	0 Ω	25 ... 40 Ω
	+40	50 ... 80 Ω	100 ... 160Ω	50 ... 80 Ω



13.2 Start valve

Remove the start valve. Hose line remains connected. Pull off the plug and connect the start valve directly to ground and to terminal 15 (e.g. at the ignition coil) using connecting cable KDJE 7450/70.

Important note:

During this test, do not let the connecting cable touch B +.

Danger of fire due to sparking!

Hold the start valve in a suitable container (e.g. the graduate).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the safety circuit.

Switch on the ignition (max. 30 seconds). The start valve must now open and spray fuel.

Switch off the ignition, remove the electric connecting cable and dry the nozzle of the start valve.
The safety circuit remains bridged so that the primary pressure is applied to the start valve.
No droplets of fuel must drip from the nozzle of the start valve during the next minute. Even if shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.
Then switch the electric fuel pump off again.
Replace the start valve if it does not open or if it leaks.

If a leaky start valve or a defective thermo-time switch has been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.
Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.

14. Checking the control pressures

14.1 Preliminary remarks:

The control pressures tested in the following are in each case governed by the warm-up regulator.
If the test results are incorrect, however, this may also be due to faults which have nothing to do with the warm-up regulator.

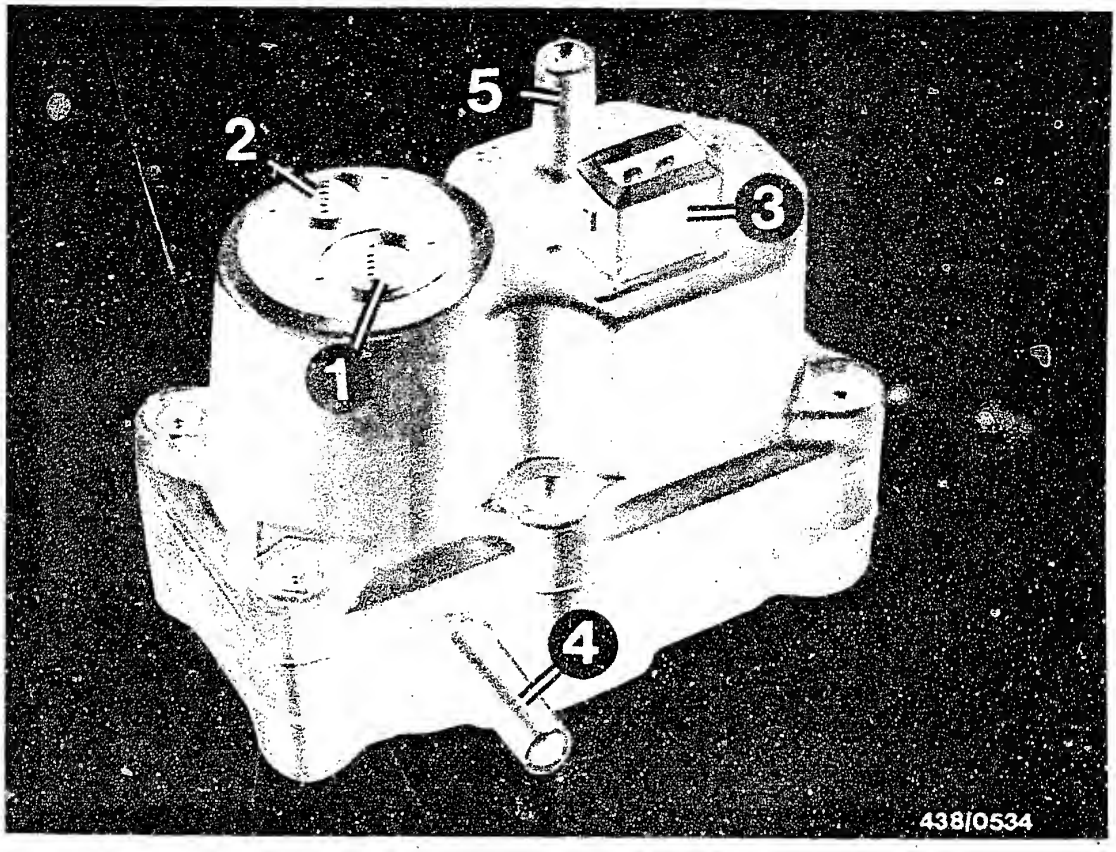
These possible faults are:

- No or too low a voltage at the electric connector.
- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted
- Too high or too low a fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit.

The testing of this control-pressure delivery is described as an additional test step at the beginning of the control pressure tests.

Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min

Reference is made to the other possible causes of trouble in the respective test step.

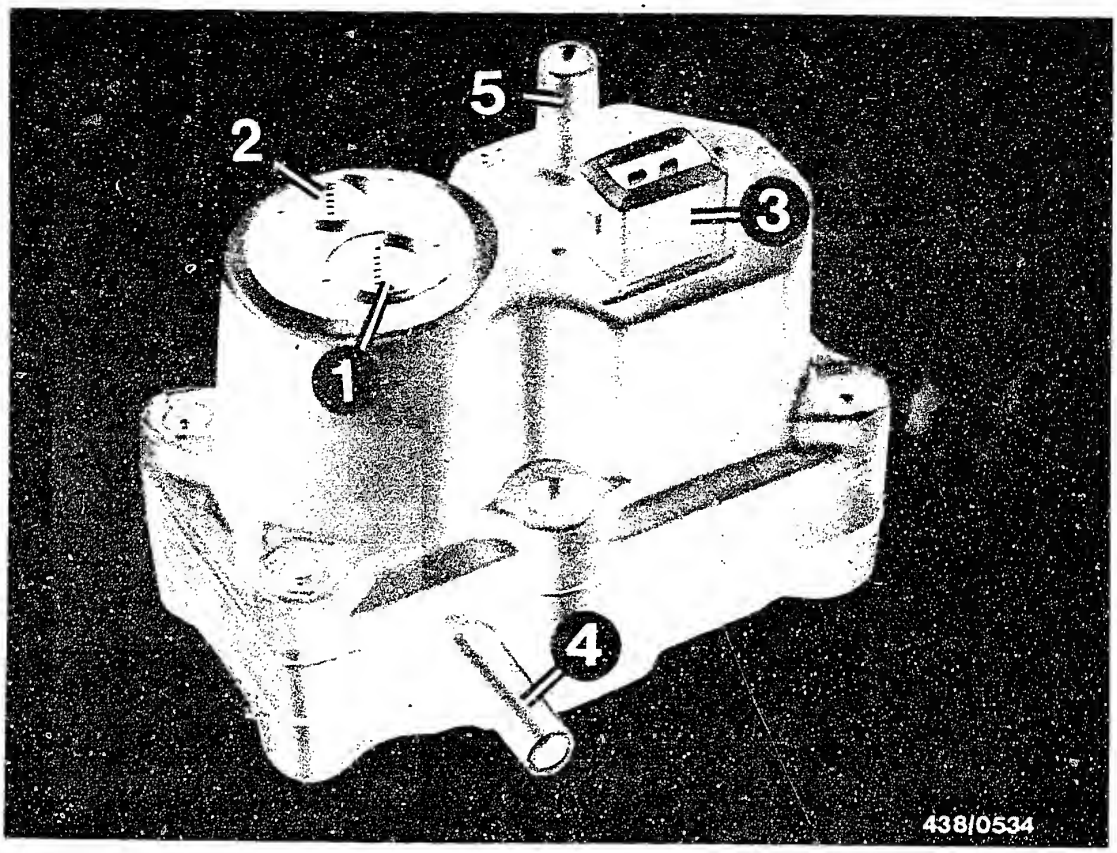


1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
3 = Electric connection
4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
5 = atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve).

14.2 Warm-up regulator version

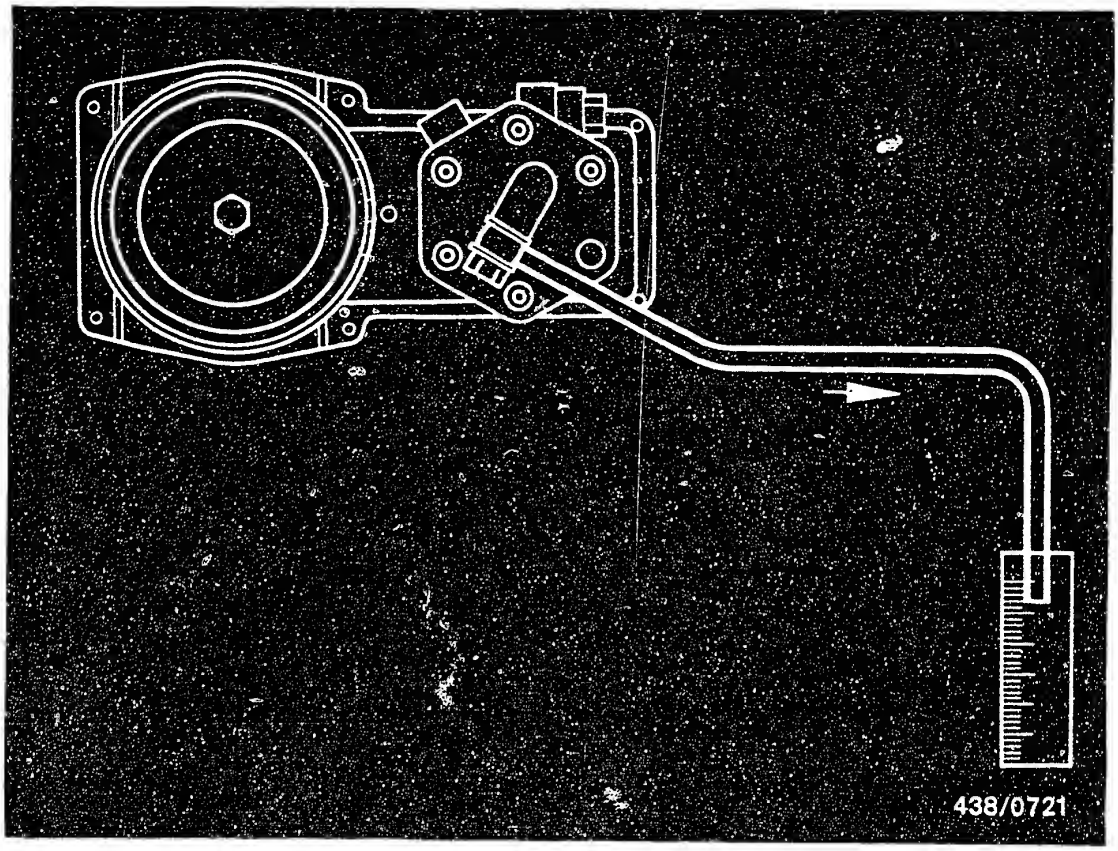
0 438 140 075
0 438 140 076

The warm-up regulator is a version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment. This means that the cold and warm control pressures are additionally influenced by the intake-manifold pressure acting on the full-load diaphragm of the warm-up regulator.



1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
3 = Electric connection
4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
5 = Atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve).

The intake-manifold-pressure connection port (4) is located on the intermediate plate. On the top of the housing cover there is a connection pipe for atmospheric pressure (connection to the engine before the throttle valve)(5).



14.3 Testing the fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit:

Before testing, make sure that the electric fuel pump is in proper working order.
Test specification: Min. 1000 cm^3/30 sec.

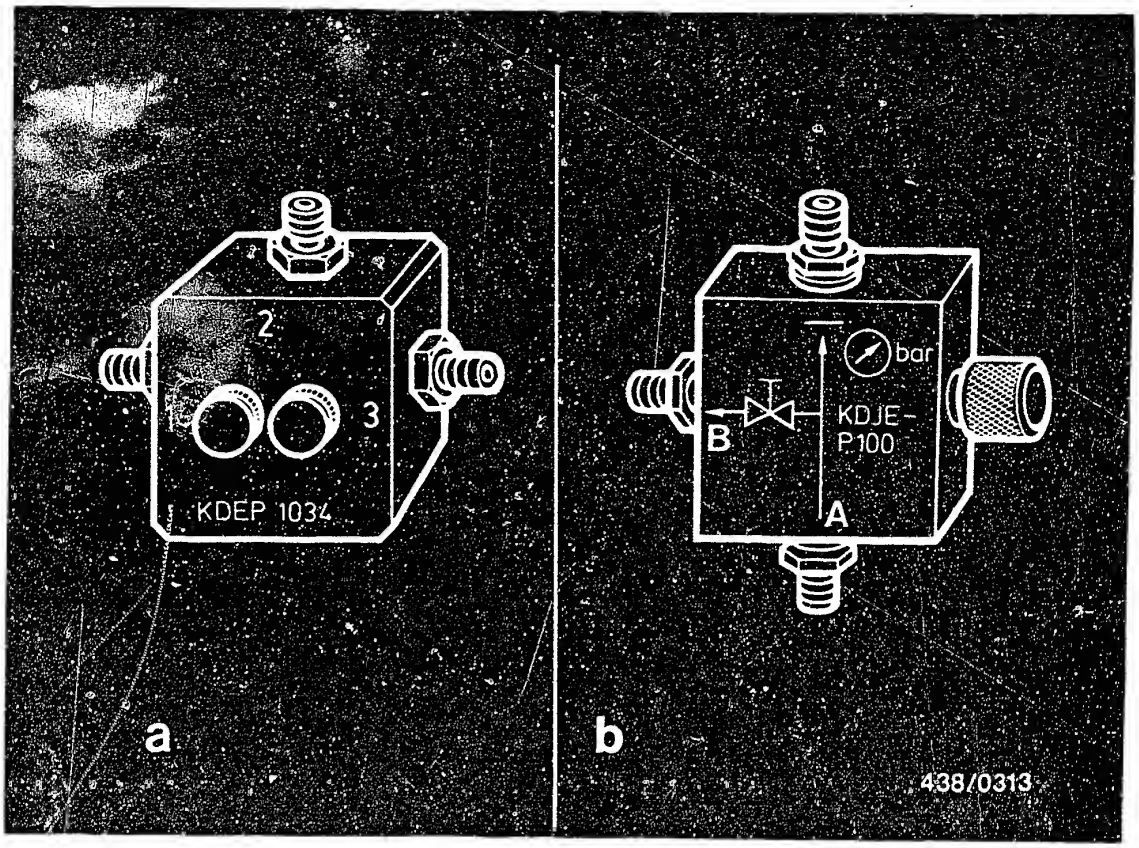
Unscrew the control-pressure line (coming from the fuel distributor) on the warm-up regulator and hold the end of the hose in a graduate (approx. 0.5 l capacity).

Switch on the electric fuel pump for 1 minute by bridging the safety circuit.
Measure delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

If the measured value is outside tolerance, the fault is in the fuel distributor.

Replace the fuel distributor.



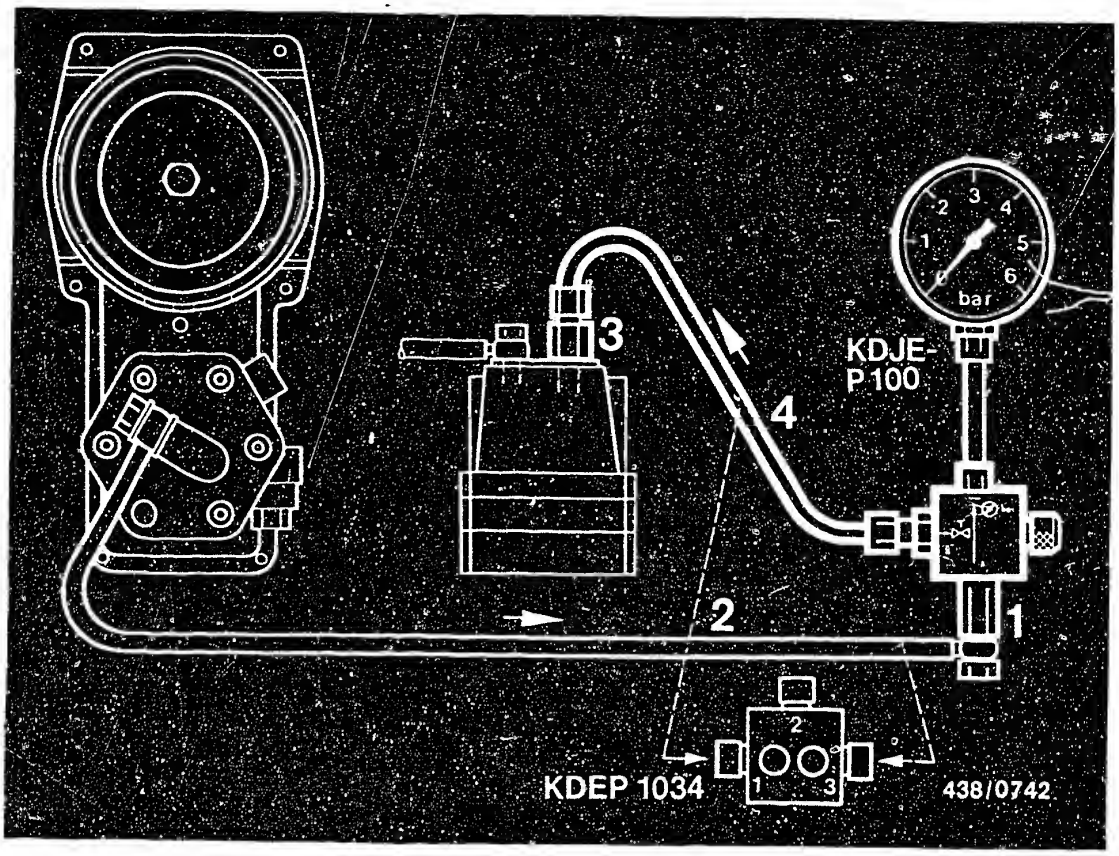
14.4 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a).

Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

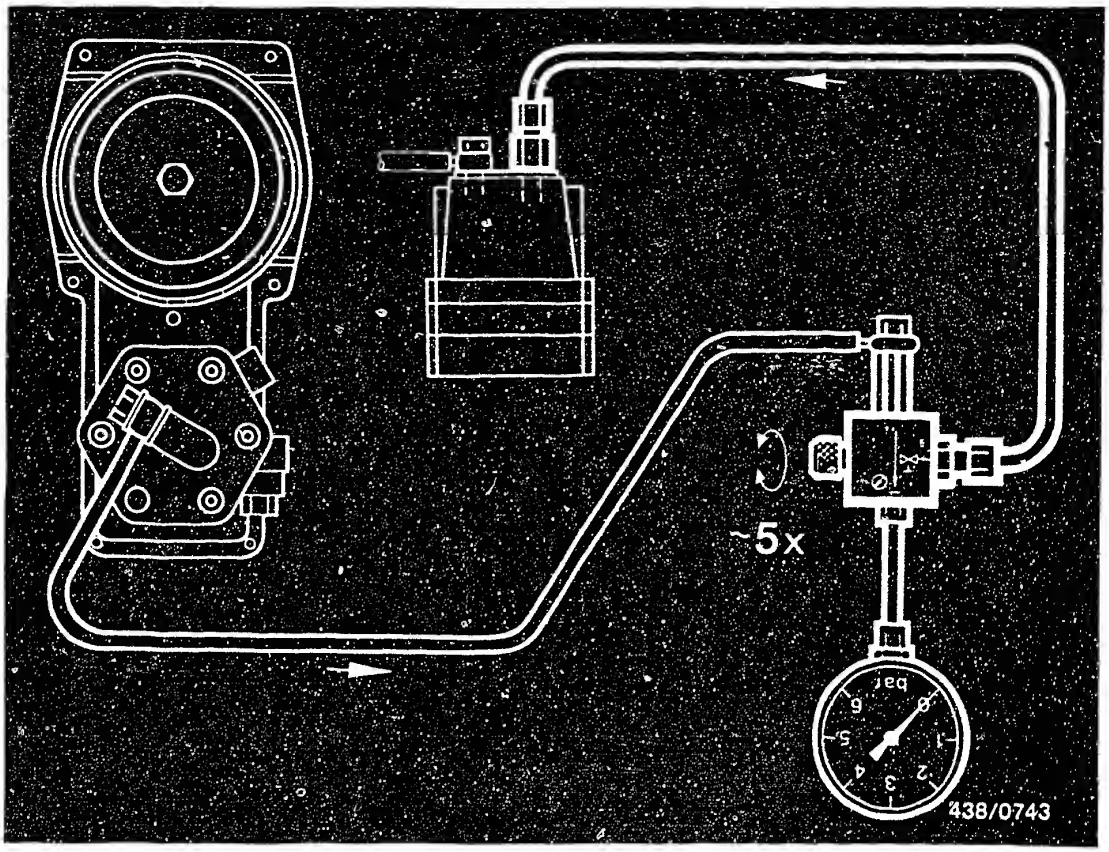
Caution:
When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.
Fit using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

Screw the adapter (1) with seal onto inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.
Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) on the warm-up regulator and connect with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings to the adapter (1).
Screw connecting piece (3) of connecting-parts set into inlet of warm-up regulator and, using hose line (4), connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve.

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine hood (possibly using a wire hook).



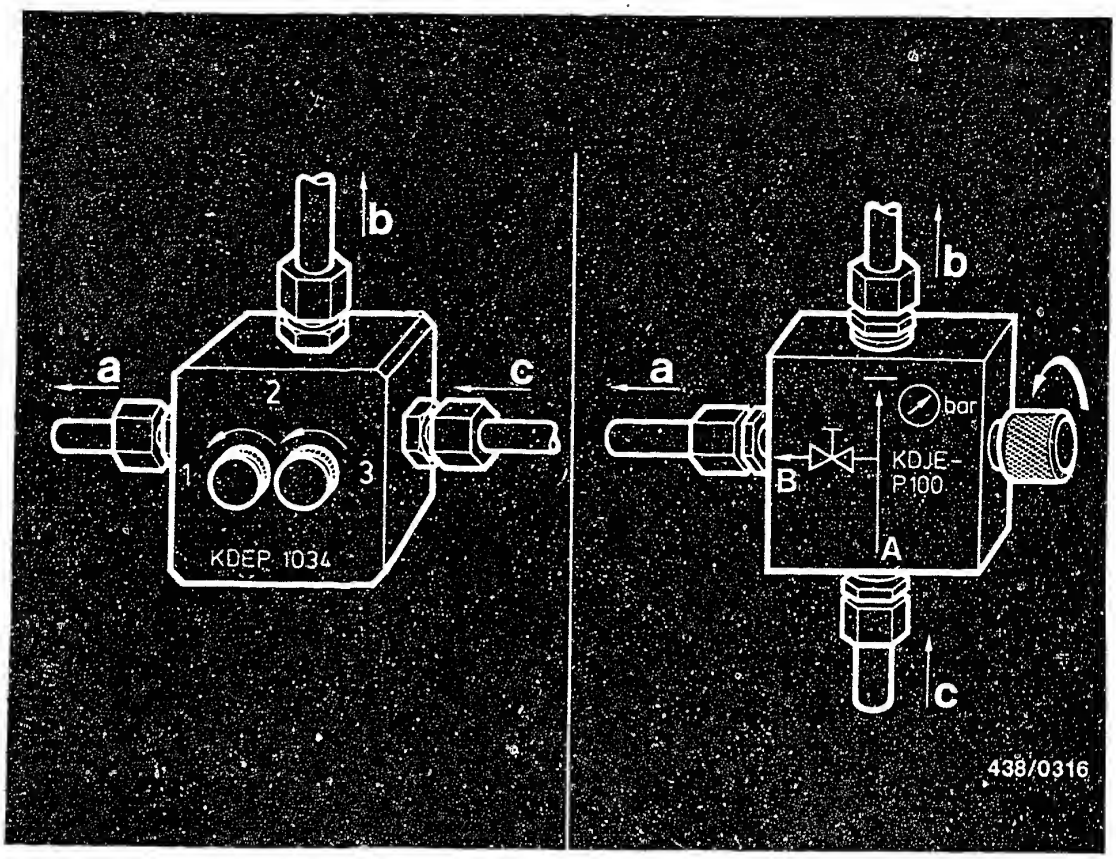
14.5 Bleeding the pressure tester

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

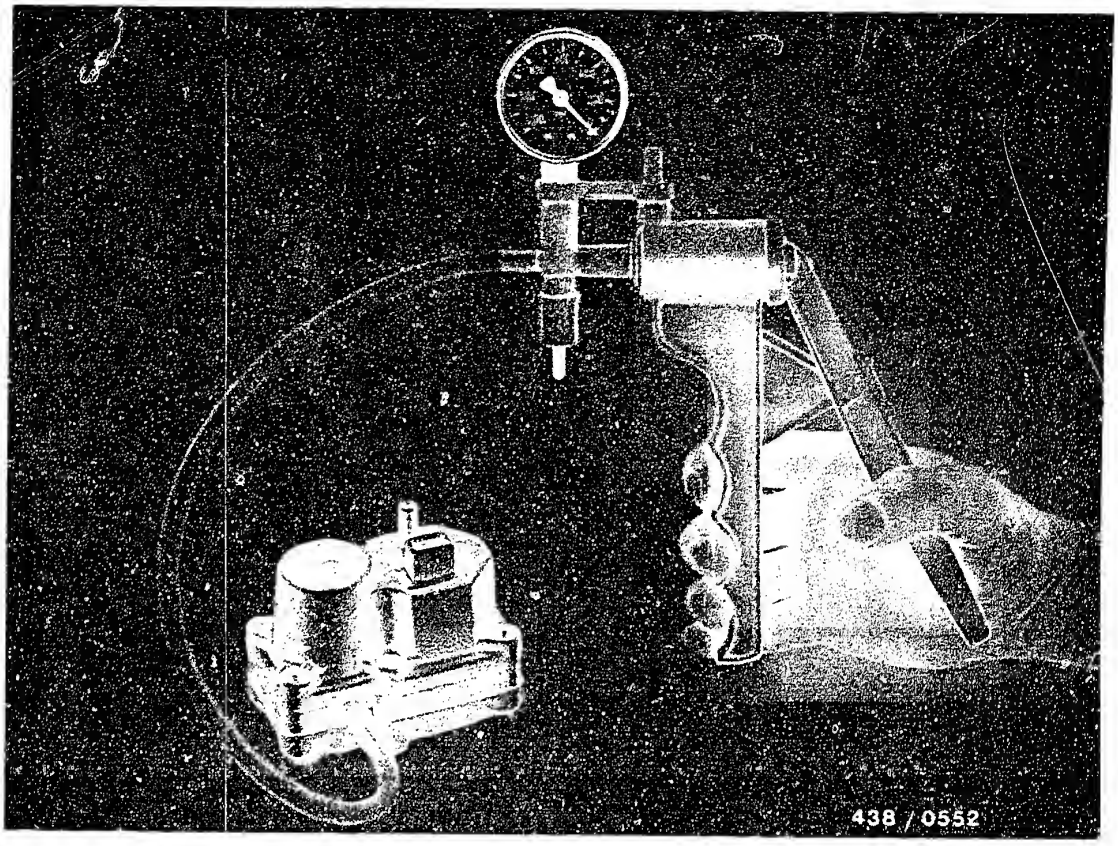
14.6 Testing the "cold" control pressure

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The engine must be cold. For this purpose, the engine should have been switched off for several hours, preferably overnight.

Pull off the plug from the warm-up regulator.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

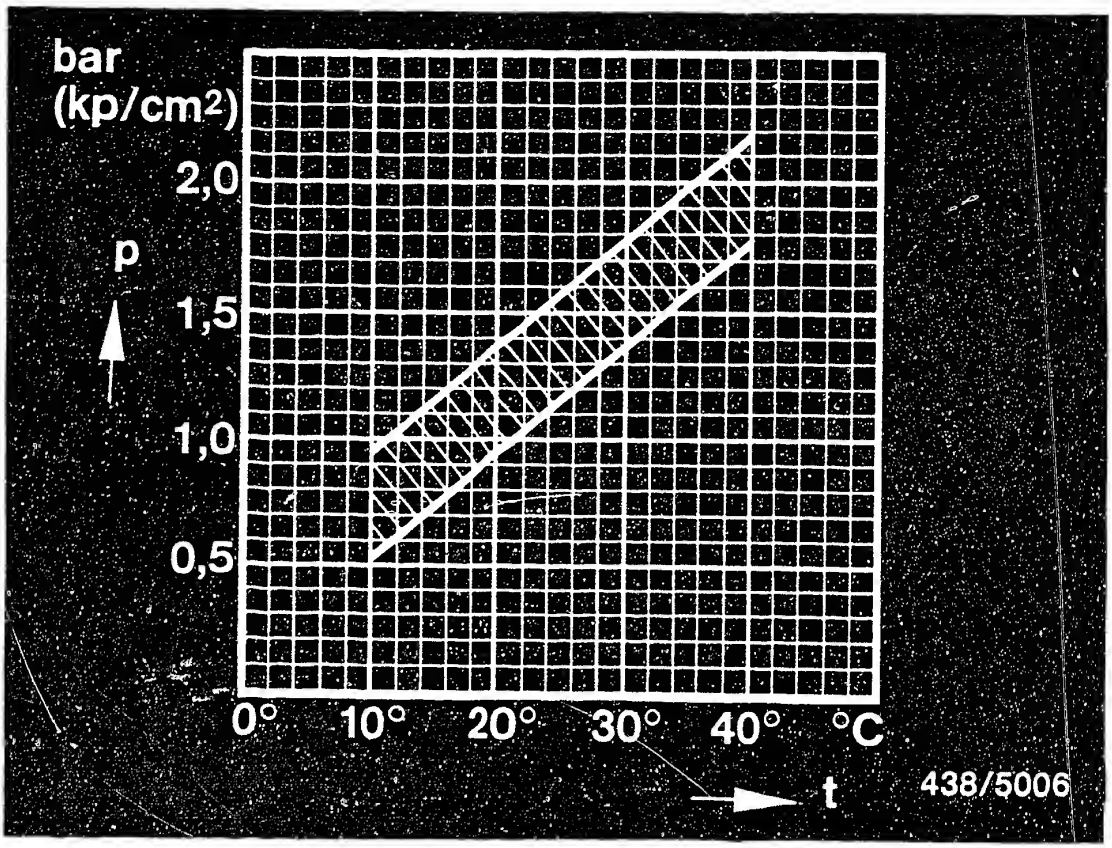


- Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 075
  0 438 140 076

The control pressure is checked with simulated intake-manifold pressure, i.e. vacuum is applied to the warm-up regulator.
To do this, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator on the intermediate plate of the housing. The picture shows testing with the recommended Mityvac hand vacuum pump.

Setting value for testing: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

The "cold" control pressure is indicated on the pressure gauge of the pressure tester.



p = Control pressure (bar or kgf/cm² gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature (°C)

Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 075
0 438 140 076

Calculate the nominal control pressure in accordance with the ambient temperatures in the graph.

Example: Ambient temperature = 20°C
Nominal control pressure = 1.1...1.5 bar gauge pressure

If the measured "cold" control pressure differs from the nominal value, it may be due to one of the following faults:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low or too high.
  Test fuel delivery.
  Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or restricted (if control pressure too high).
  Eliminate constriction.

- Warm-up regulator defective. Replace warm-up regulator.

If the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a defect has been eliminated, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.
Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.

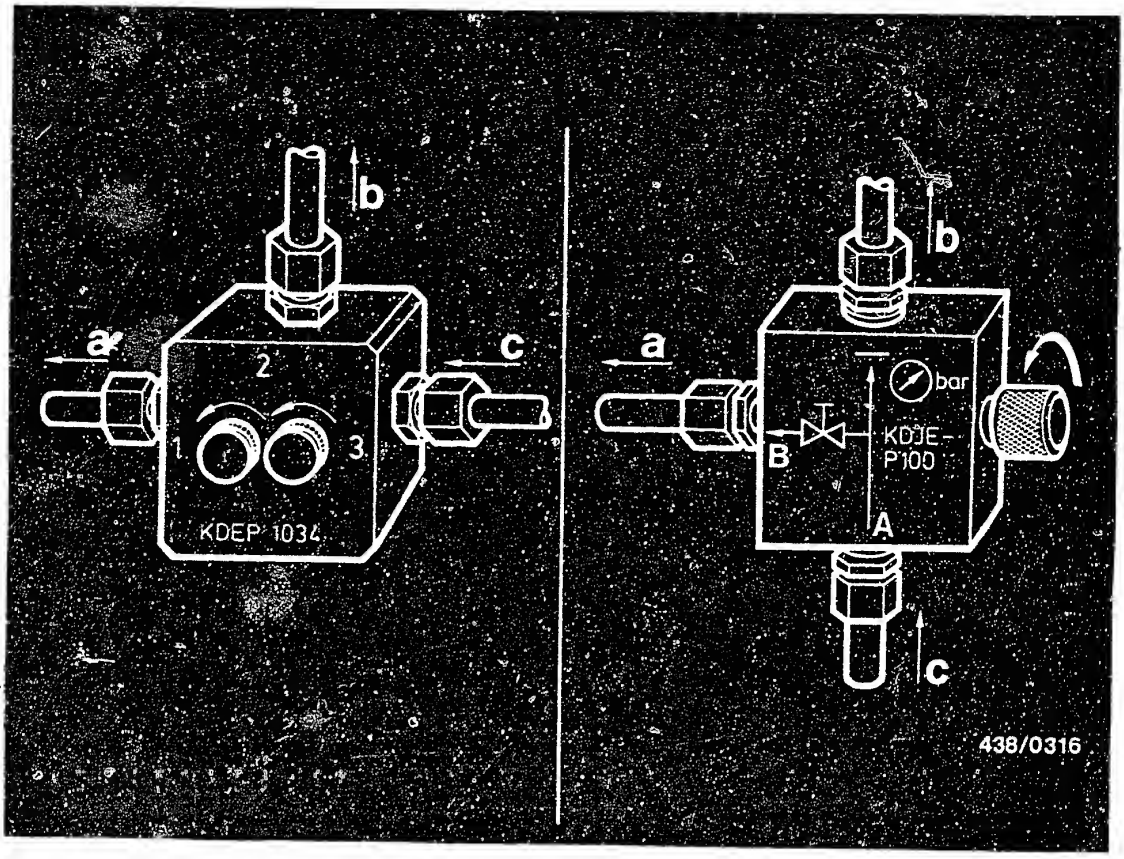
Note:

The above-described control-pressure test tells you whether the control-pressure circuit and warm-up regulator are O.K.

Incorrect control-pressure functions during vehicle operation may, however, also be due to a malfunction in the manifold pressure control system for the warm-up regulator.

This system must be tested with the engine at normal operating temperature and running. Therefore, it is best to combine the test with the final idle adjustment.

Idle adjustment is described on Coordinate F 13.



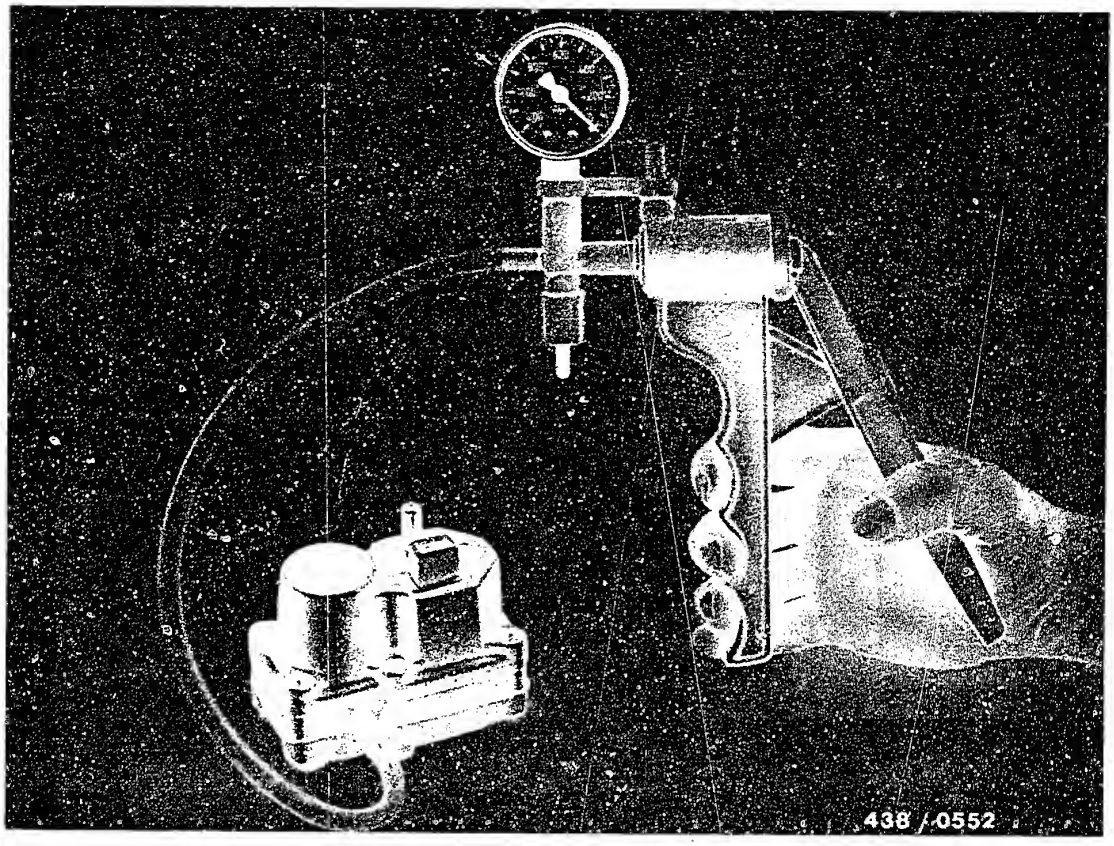
a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

14.7 Checking the "warm" control pressure

- Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 075
  0 438 140 076

The test is performed with the engine switched off, once without intake-manifold pressure being applied, once with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) applied.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (or both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).



For testing with simulated intake-manifold pressure, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator (in the intermediate plate of the housing).

The picture shows the recommended Mityvac hand pump.

Setting value for the test: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 torr)

Test procedure:

The temperature of the engine is not important.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Plug the plug onto the warm-up regulator.

The control pressure increases (warm-up regulator in the process of shutting off) until the "warm" control pressure is reached.

Test first of all without the application of intake-manifold pressure, then test with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) in accordance with the values given below:

- "Warm" control pressure
  Part No. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 075
  0 438 140 076

Test step	Test specifications+
Test with atmospheric pressure (without vacuum)	2.7...3.1 bar (2.8...3.2 kgf/cm^2)
For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator. Setting value: 465...600 mbar (350...450 mmHg)	3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm^2)

+ Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar and/or in kgf/cm^2 (gauge pressure).

If the measured "warm" control pressure differs from the test specification, this may be due to one of the following faults:

If control pressure too high:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too high.
Test fuel delivery.
Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.
Eliminate constriction.

- Warm-up regulator has hydraulic defect.
Replace warm-up regulator.

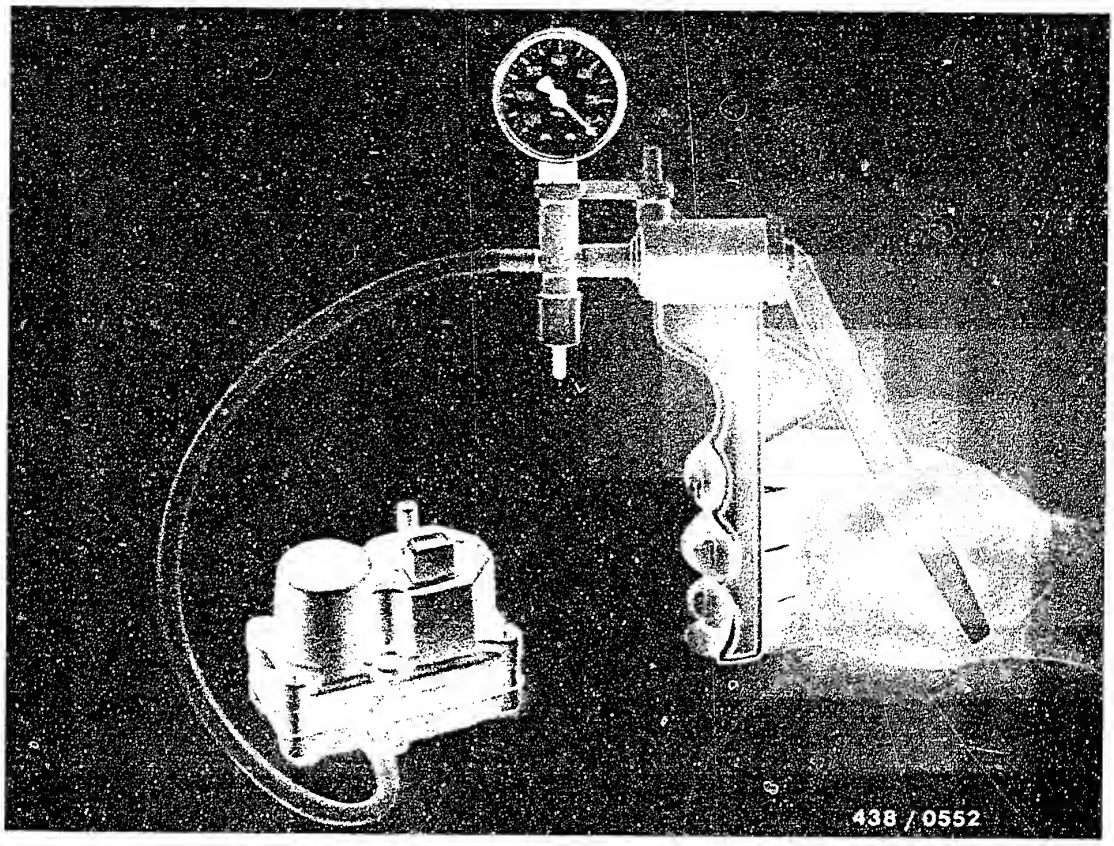
If control pressure too low:

- Power supply open-circuit.
Eliminate open circuit. Ensure that the plug is contacting properly.

- Battery voltage too low, voltage drop.
Eliminate voltage drop. Minimum voltage at connector: 11.5 V.
If necessary, repeat test with engine running in order to obtain the normal generator voltage of approx. 14 V when the vehicle is in operation.

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low.
Test fuel delivery.
Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

- Warm-up regulator defective. Heating coil open-circuit. Hydraulic defect. Replace warm-up regulator.



- Testing the full-load diaphragm for leaks

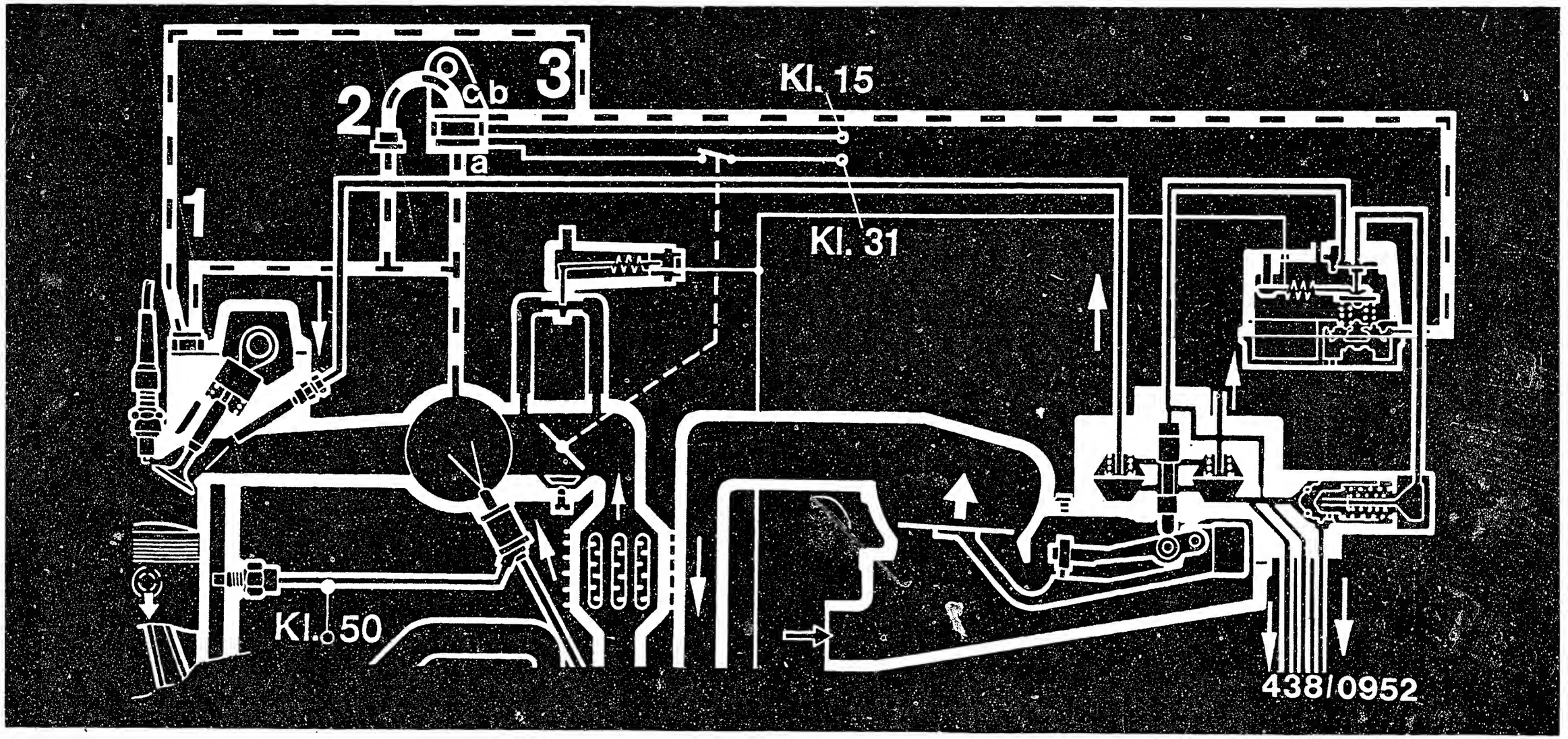
Switch off the electric fuel pump.

Connect the "Mityvac" hand vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator and build up a vacuum.
Setting value: 465...600 mbar (350...450 mmHg)

Test specification for air leaks:
Max. pressure drop within 15 s:

100 mbar (85 mmHg)

If the pressure drop is too great, replace the warm-up regulator.

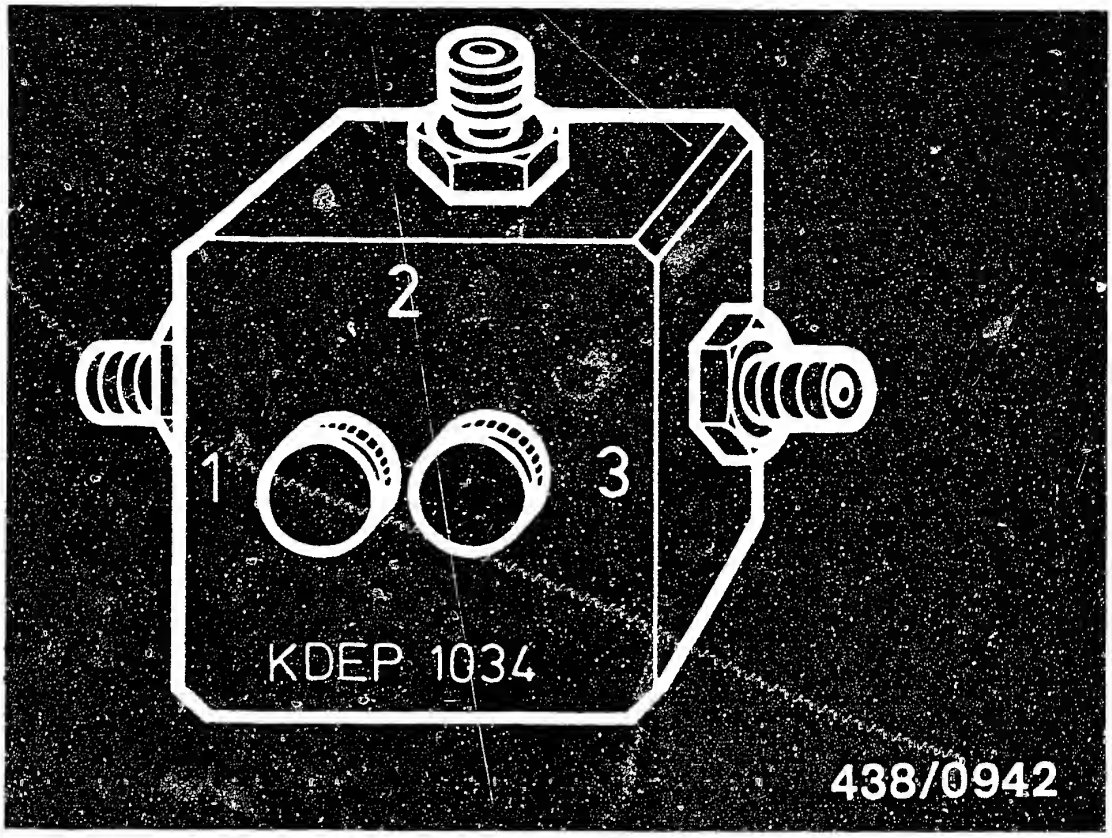


Intake-manifold pressure lines 1 = Thermopneumatic valve 2 = Non-return valve 3 = Two-way valve

Finally, check the condition and the correct fitting of the connecting hose from the intake manifold to the warm-up regulator via non-return valve, two-way valve and thermopneumatic valve. If necessary, replace the hose.

When the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a fault remedied, carry out the idle adjustment with the engine at normal operating temperature.

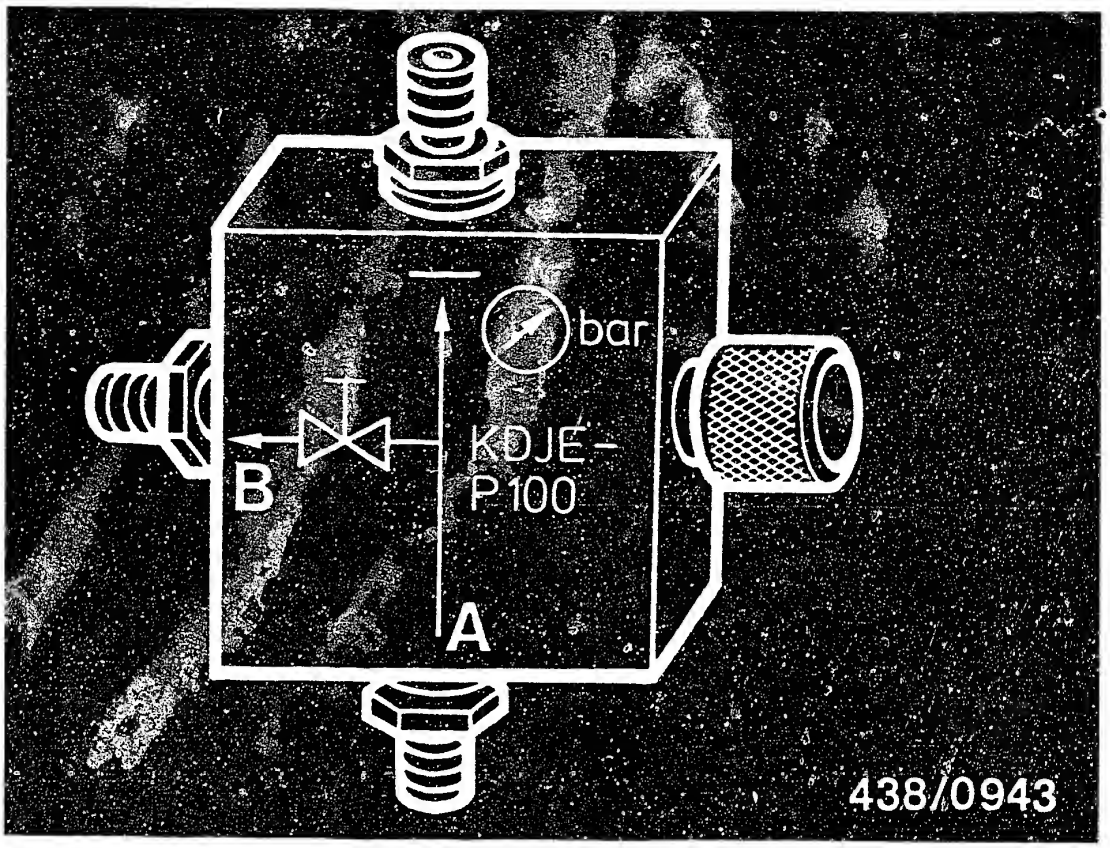
Idle adjustment is described on Coordinate F13.



15. Testing and adjusting the primary (system) pressure:

15.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

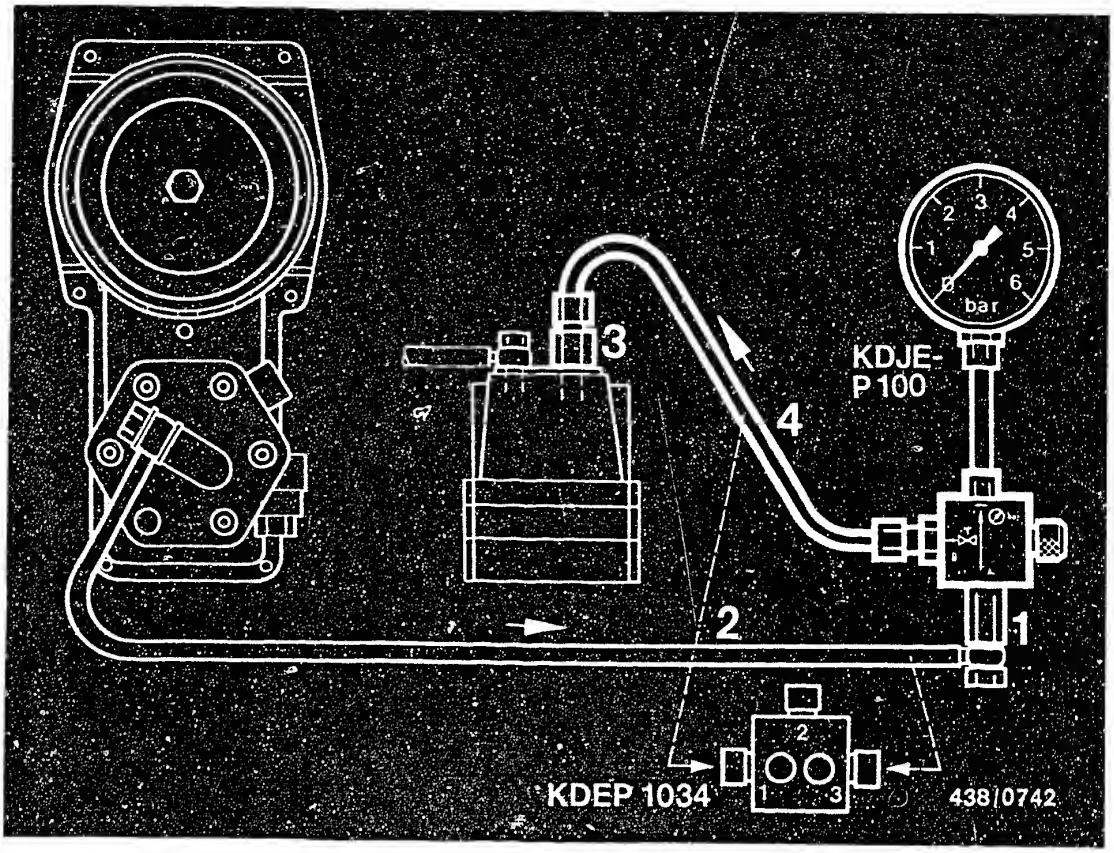
The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered.



Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:
When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



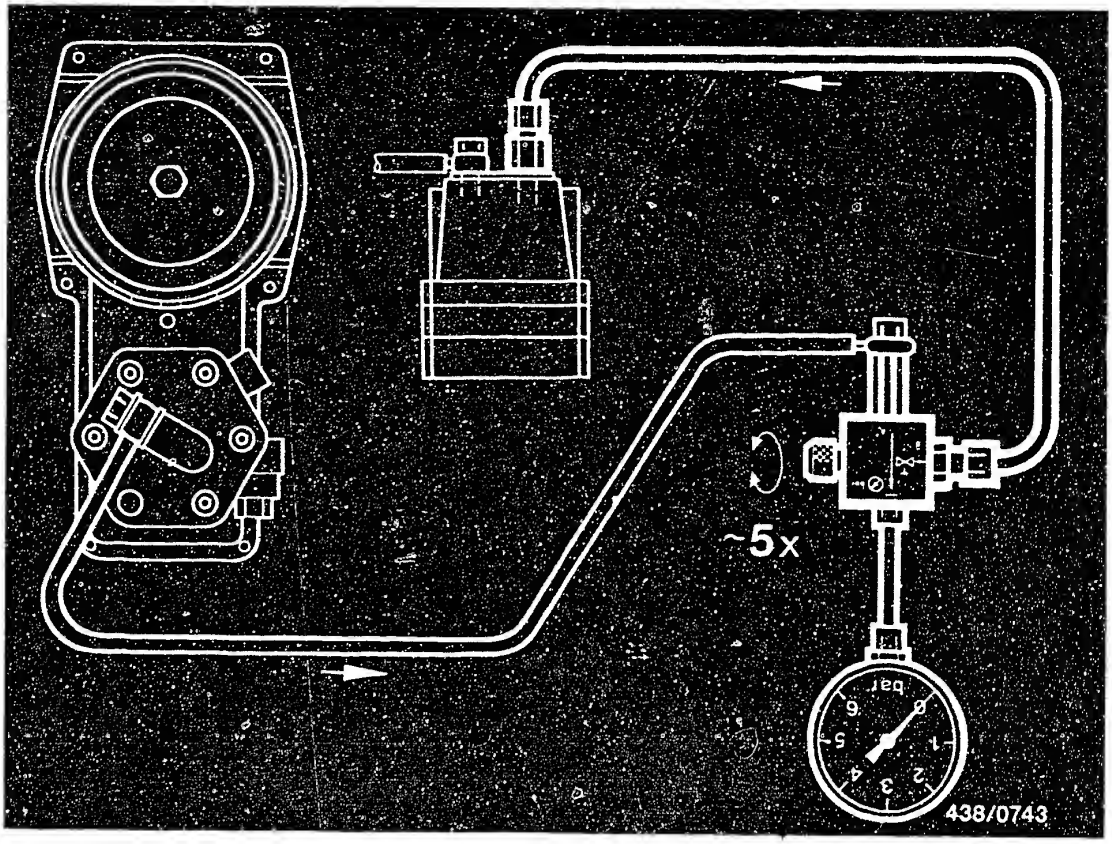
The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.
Install using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

Screw the adapter (1) with seal ring onto the inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.

Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) from the warm-up regulator and connect to the adapter with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings.

Screw the connecting piece (3) of the connecting-parts set into the warm-up connection port of the fuel distributor and connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve via hose line (4).

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine-compartment lid (possibly using a wire hook).



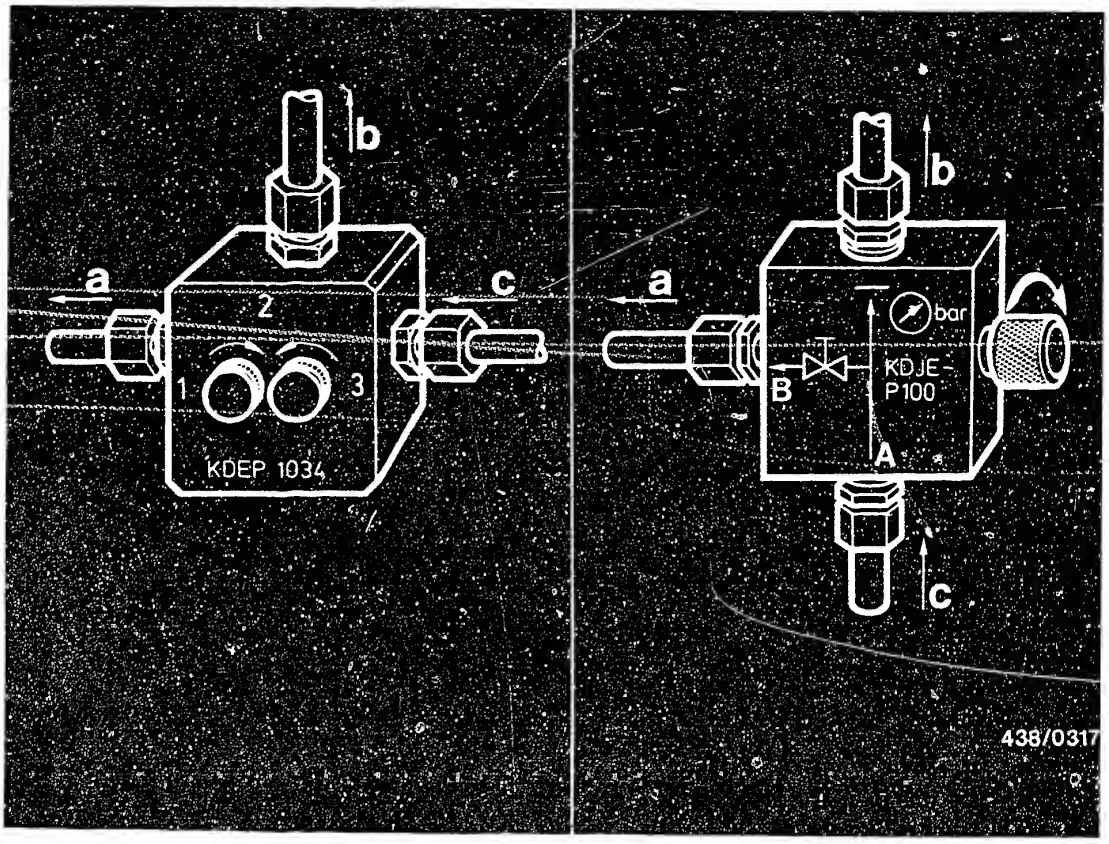
15.2 Bleeding the pressure tester

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).

Switch on the electrical fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

15.3 Testing the primary pressure:

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The temperature of the engine is not important.

Close the valve screw of directional-control valve KDJE-P 100. In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 3.

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

The pressure gauge now indicates the primary pressure.

Fuel distributor Part No.	Test specifications - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 098 until FD 052	5.2...5.8 bar (5.3...5.9 kgf/cm²)
from FD 141	5.5...6.2 bar (5.6...6.3 kgf/cm²)

Possible causes for too low a primary pressure:

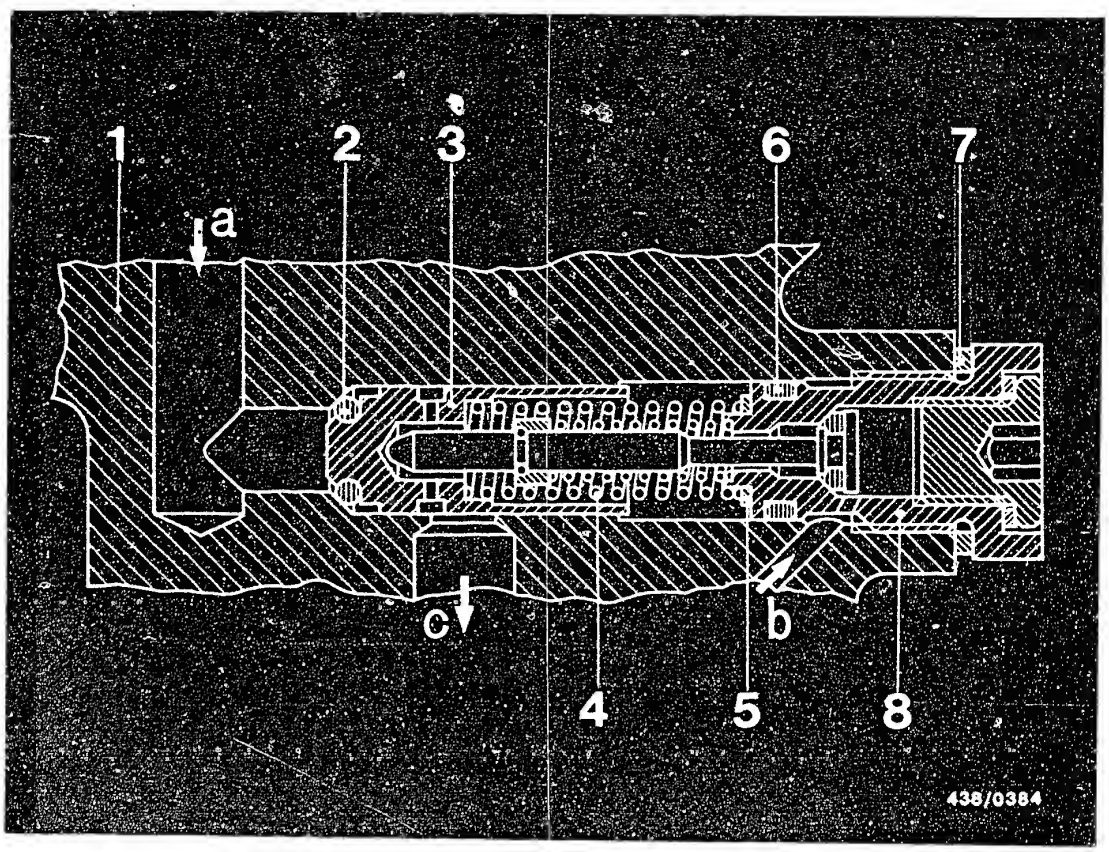
- Fuel supply faulty.
  (Delivery of electric fuel pump too low).

- Primary pressure set incorrectly.
  A precondition for readjustment of the primary pressure is always that the fuel supply is in order.
  Measure the fuel delivery. Test specification: 1000 cm³/30s.

  Possible causes for too high a primary pressure:

- A restriction in the return line leading to the fuel tank.

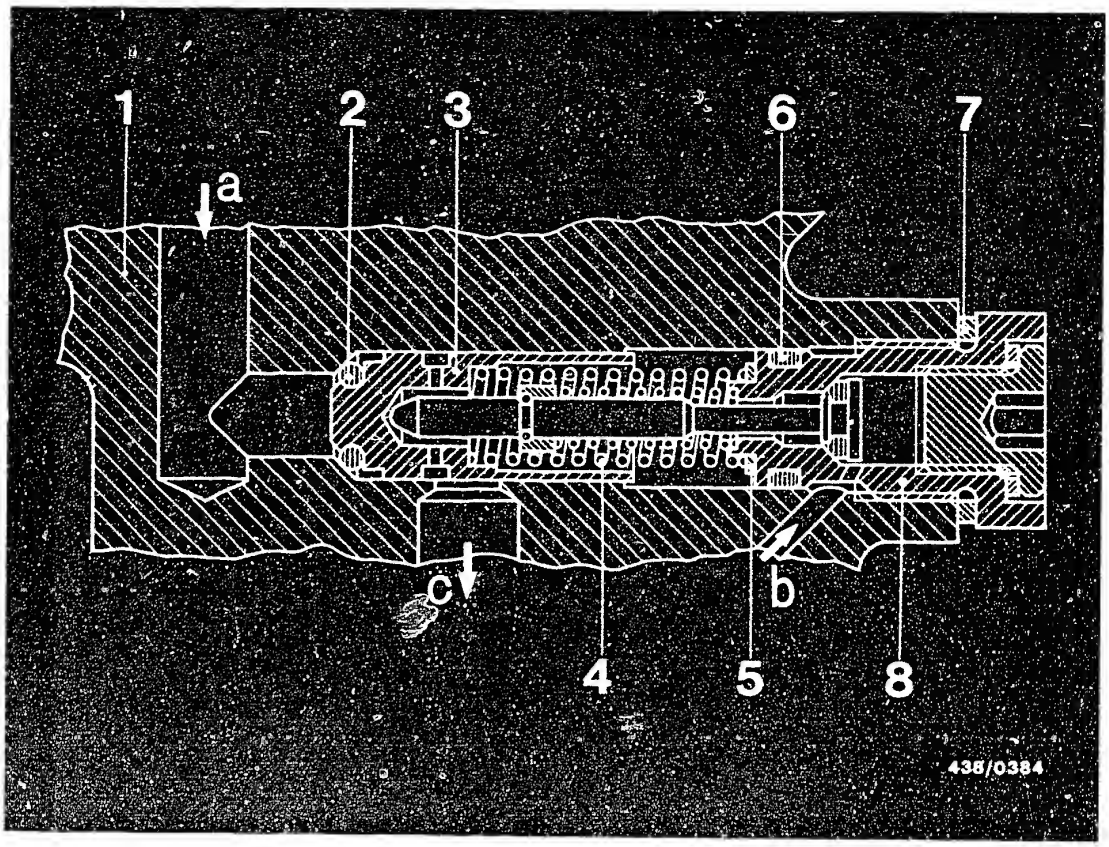
- Primary-pressure regulator set incorrectly.
  Before adjusting too high a primary pressure check the state of the return line to the fuel tank.



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug

15.4 Adjusting the primary pressure:

Fuel distributor Part No.	Adjustment values - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 098 until FD 052	5.4...5.6 bar (5.5...5.7 kgf/cm²)
from FD 141	5.7...5.9 bar (5.8...6.0 kgf/cm²)

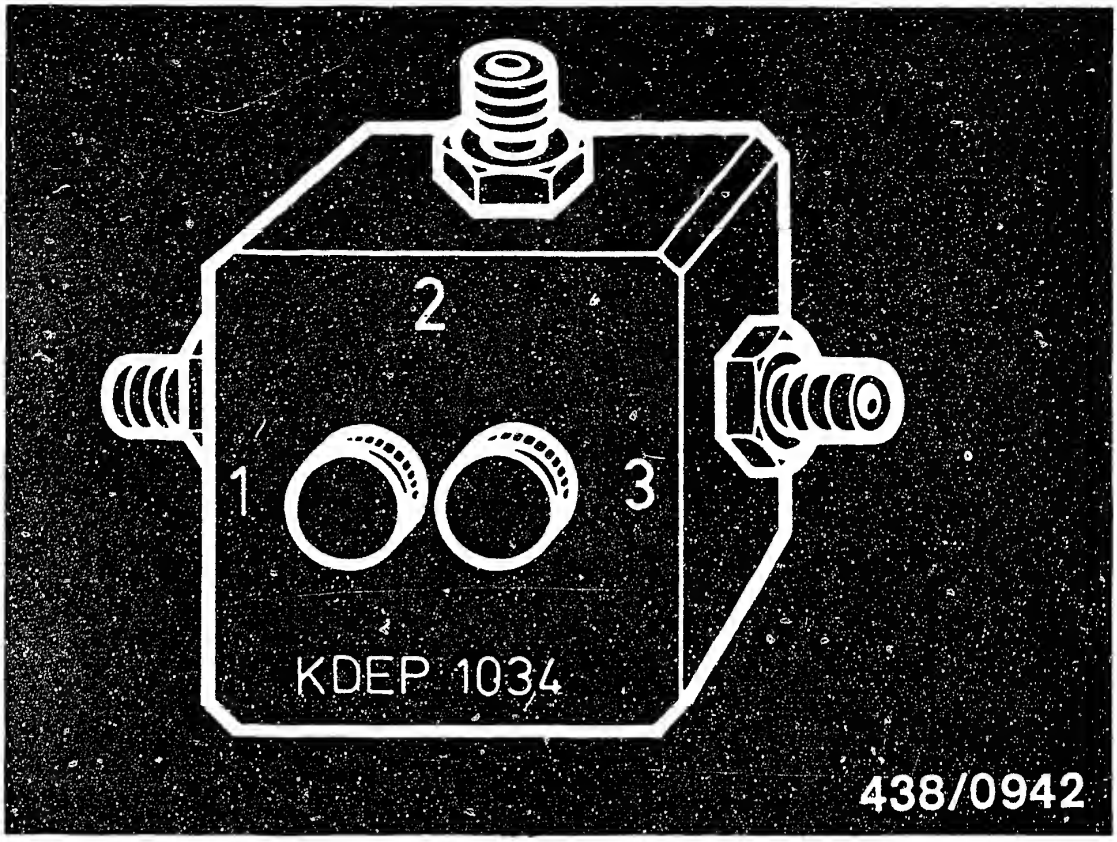


The primary pressure is readjusted by replacing the shims (Item 5).

Note:
0.1 mm more of shim thickness means about 0.15 bar pressure increase and vice versa.

To do this, screw out the large screw plug (Item 8) together with the push valve. After carrying out the adjustment, always fit the screw plug with a new flat seal ring (Item 7) and O-ring (Item 6).

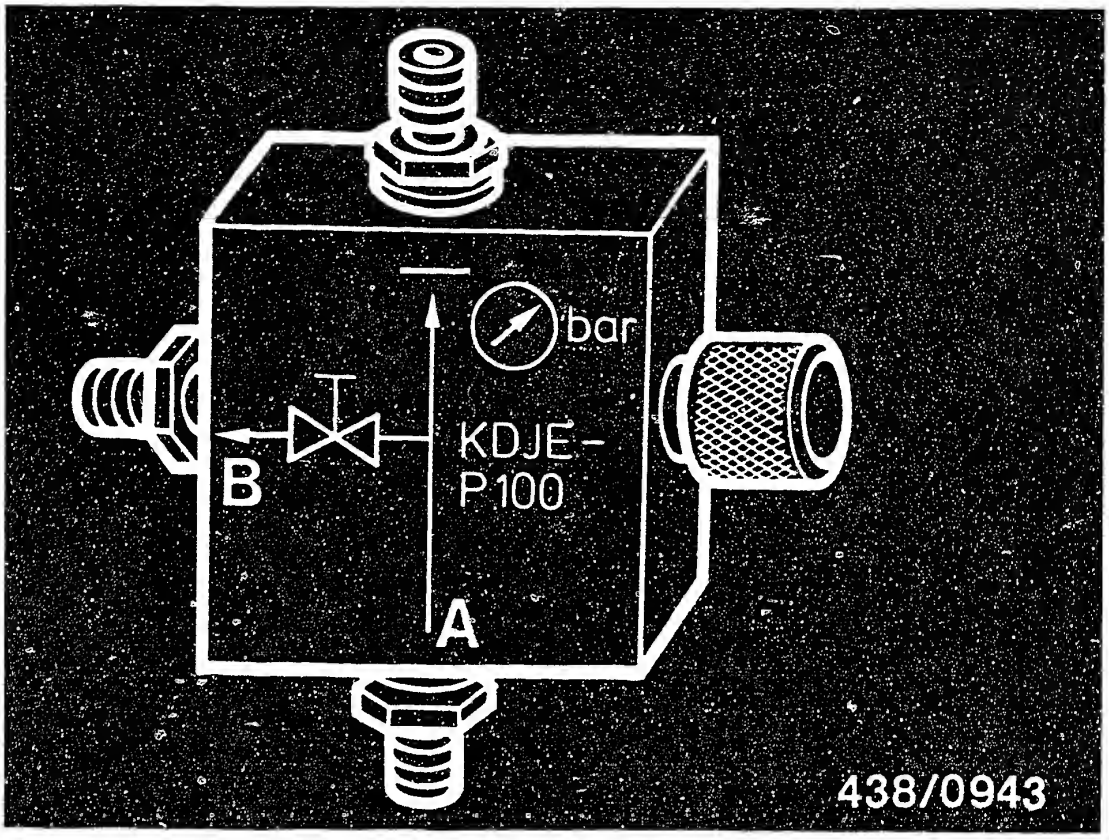
The control piston (Item 3) of the primary-pressure regulator must not be lost. It was matched specially to the fuel distributor housing in the manufacturing plant and therefore is the only part of the primary-pressure regulator which must not be replaced.



16. Testing the entire fuel system for leaks.

16.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered.

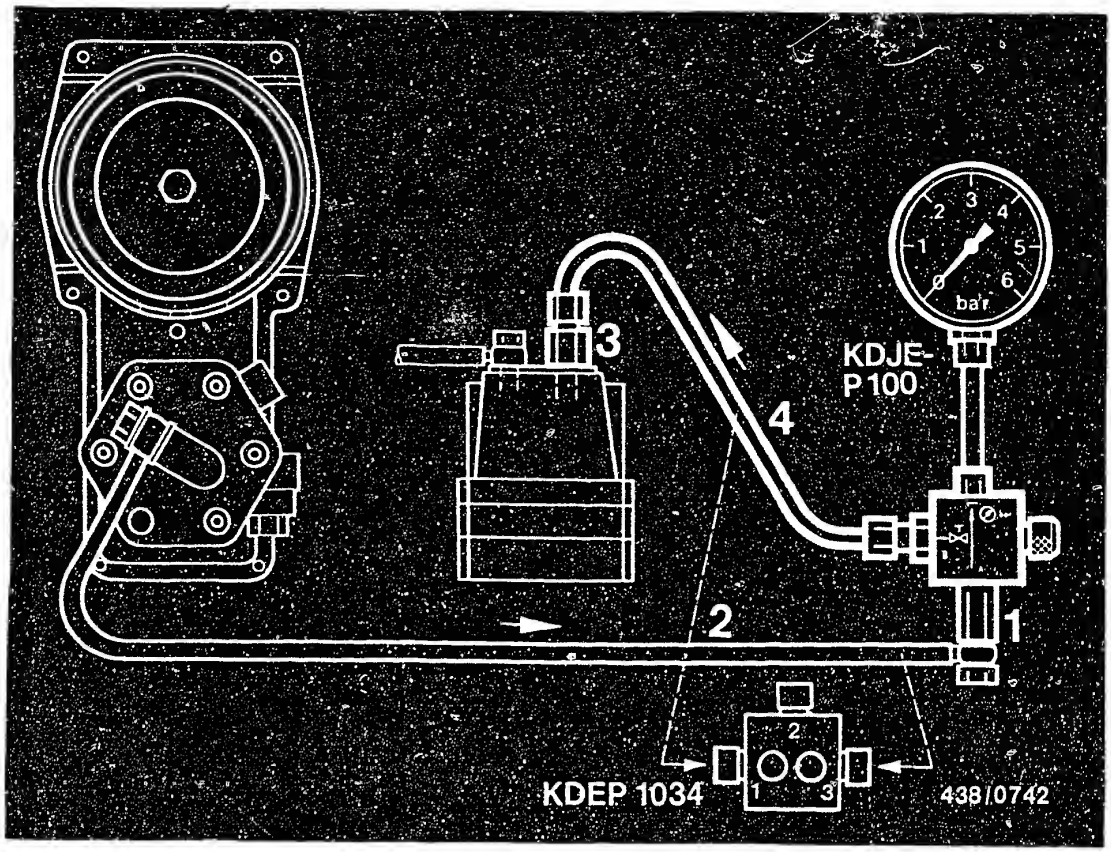


Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:

When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



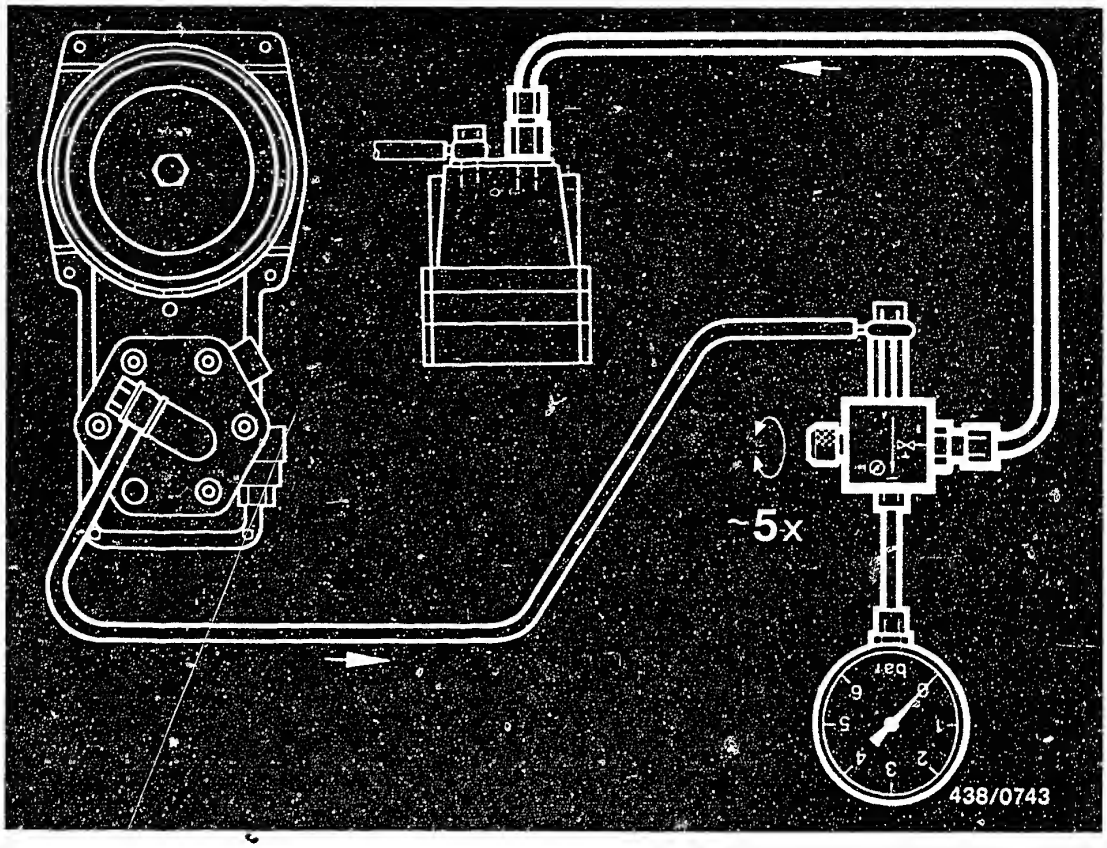
The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.
Install using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

Screw the adapter (1) with seal ring onto the inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.

Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) from the warm-up regulator and connect to the adapter with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings.

Screw the connecting piece (3) of the connecting-parts set into the warm-up connection port of the fuel distributor and connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve via hose line (4).

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine-compartment lid (possibly using a wire hook).

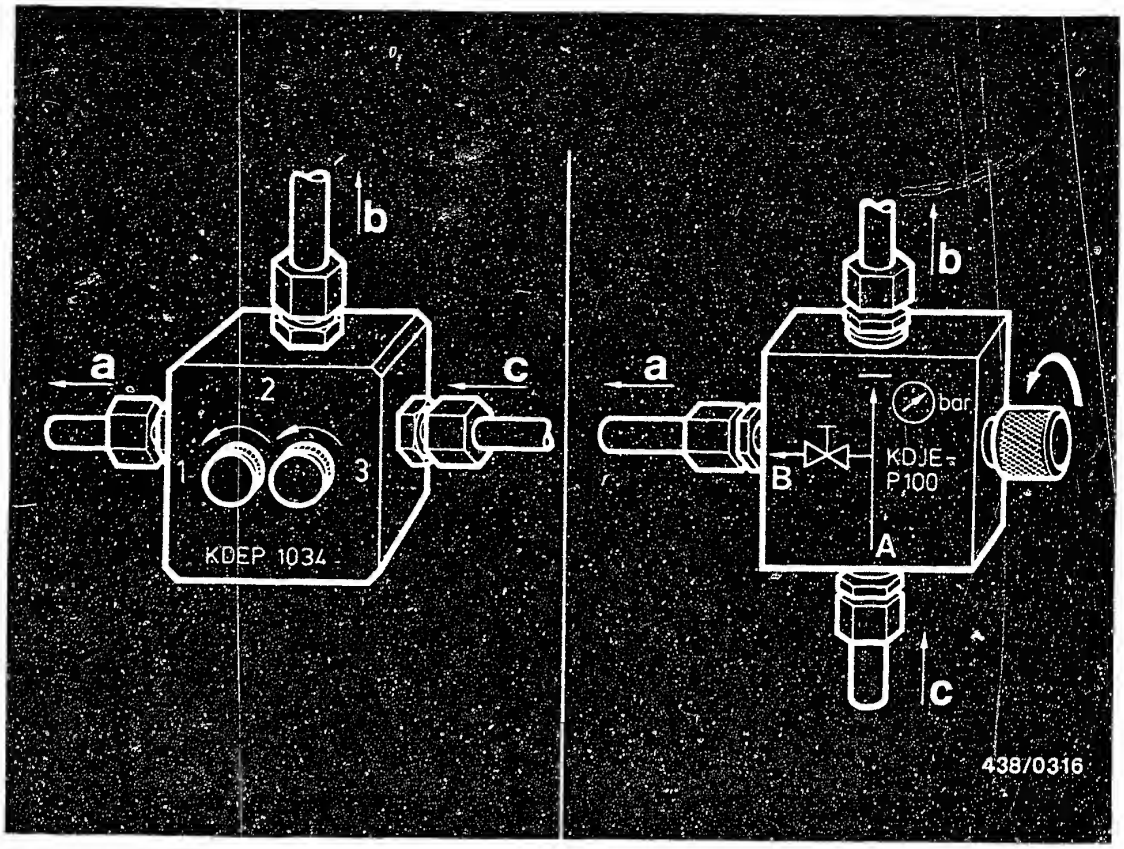


16.2 Bleeding the pressure tester

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended). Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034)(turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

16.3 Leak test

The test is performed with the engine switched off. Make the test with a warm engine but not immediatel. after the engine has been operated at a high temperature.
Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).

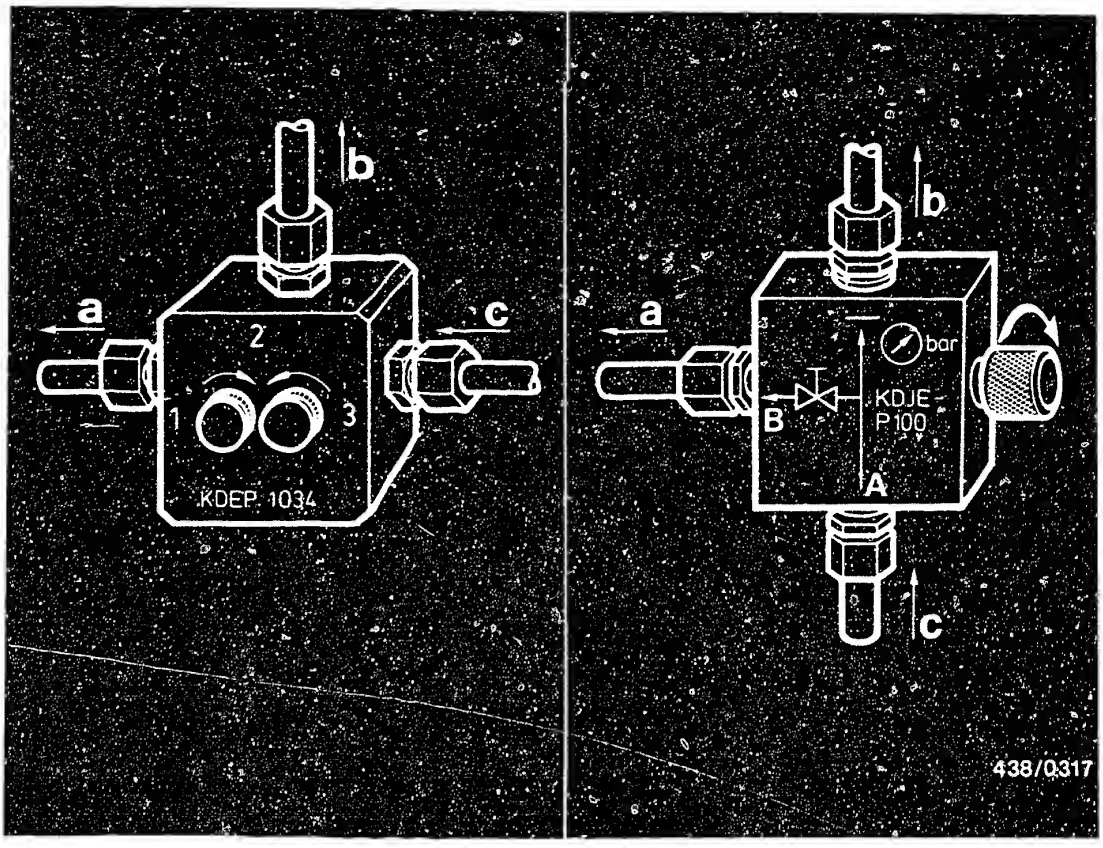
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit until the warm-up regulator has shut off (control pressure "warm").

Switch off the electric fuel pump again and observe the pressure drop on the pressure gauge.

Test specifications for leak test:+

	with fuel accumulator part No. 0 438 170 027 / 0 438 170 028	
	up to FD 931 (identified with blue dot)	from FD 932
Minimum pressure after 10 min.	2,2 bar (2,3 kgf/cm²)	2,5 bar (2,6 kgf/cm²)
after 20 min.	2,0 bar (2,1 kgf/cm²)	2,4 bar (2,5 kgf/cm²)

+ Pressures are given in bar (gauge pressure) and in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

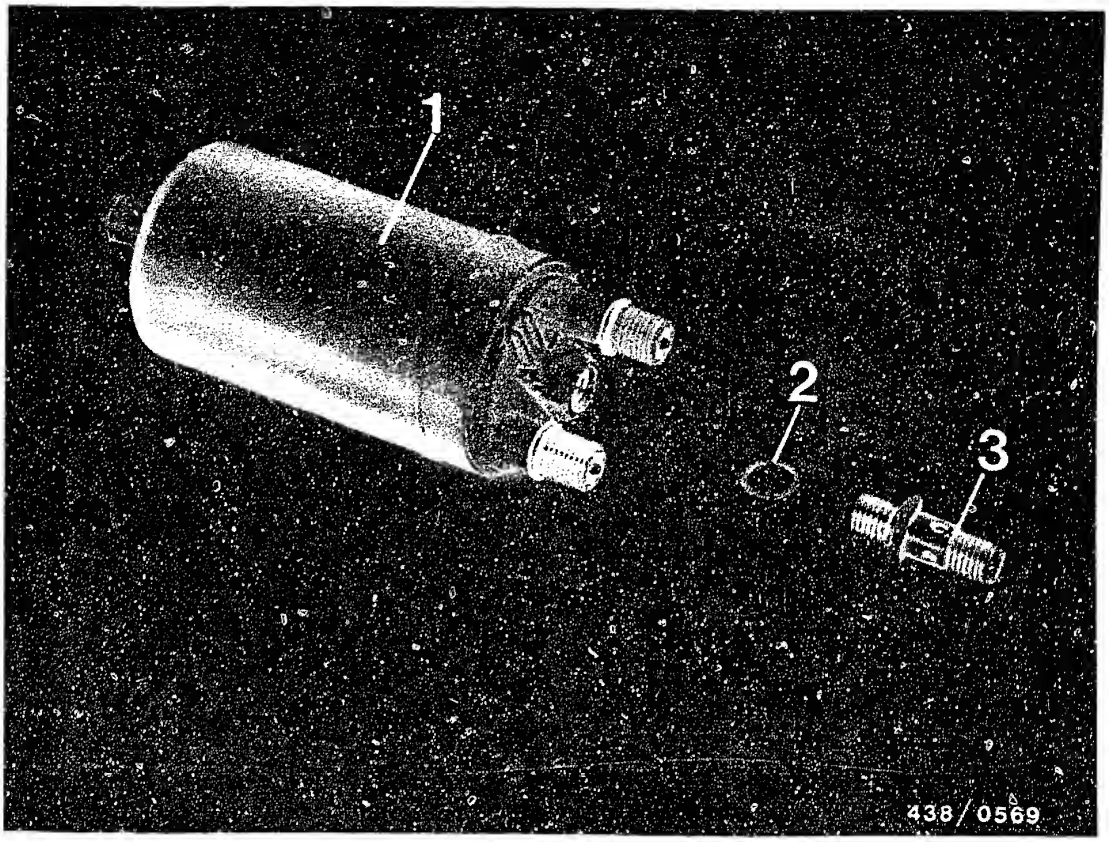


a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

If the pressure drops too quickly, repeat the test with the control-pressure circuit disconnected.

Position of the valve screws:
Close the valve screw of the directional-control valve KDJE-P 100.
In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 2.

If the same result is found, the leak is in the primary-pressure circuit.
If the test results are correct during the second test, the leak is in the control-pressure circuit.



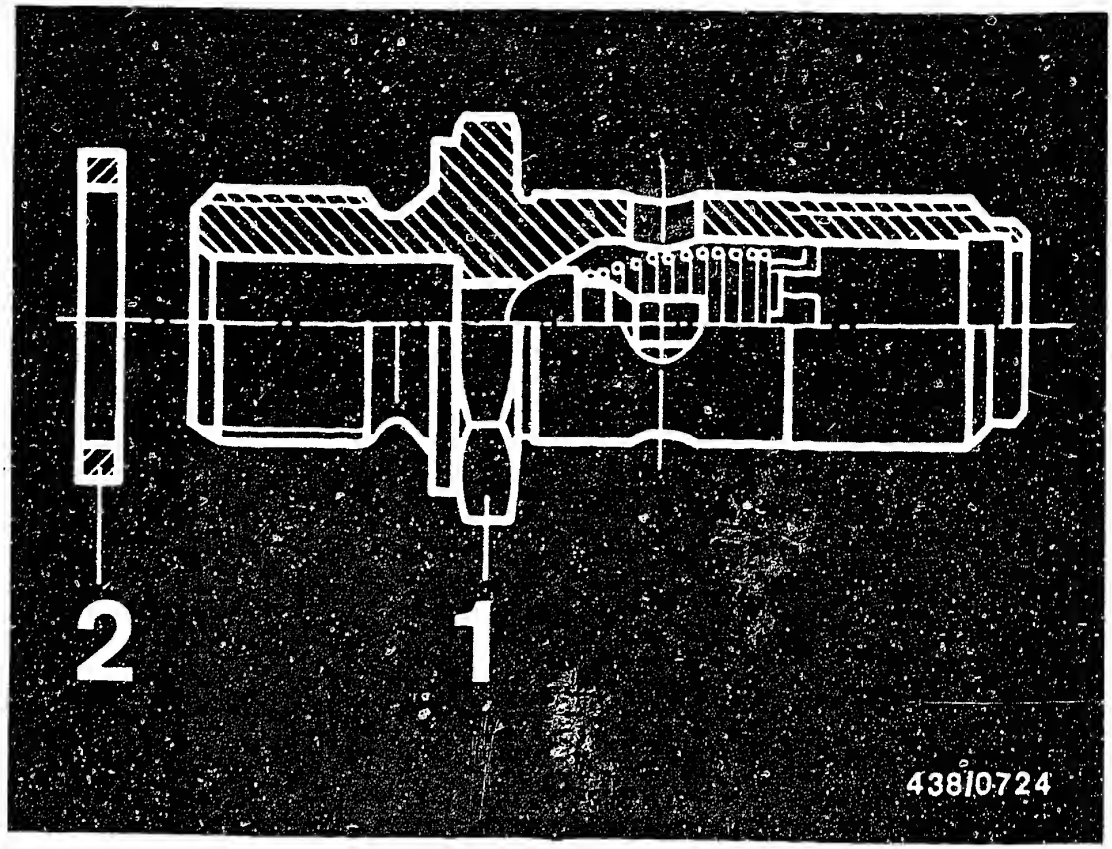
1 = Electric fuel pump
2 = Flat seal ring
3 = Tube fitting

16.4 Possible causes of a defect in the primary-pressure circuit

- Non-return valve in the pressure connection piece of the electric fuel pump has a leak

Part No. of electric fuel pump: 0 580 254 968/969

The non-return valve is built into the tube fitting.



1 = Tube-fitting with built-in non-return valve
2 = Flat seal ring

Parts set: 1 587 010 002

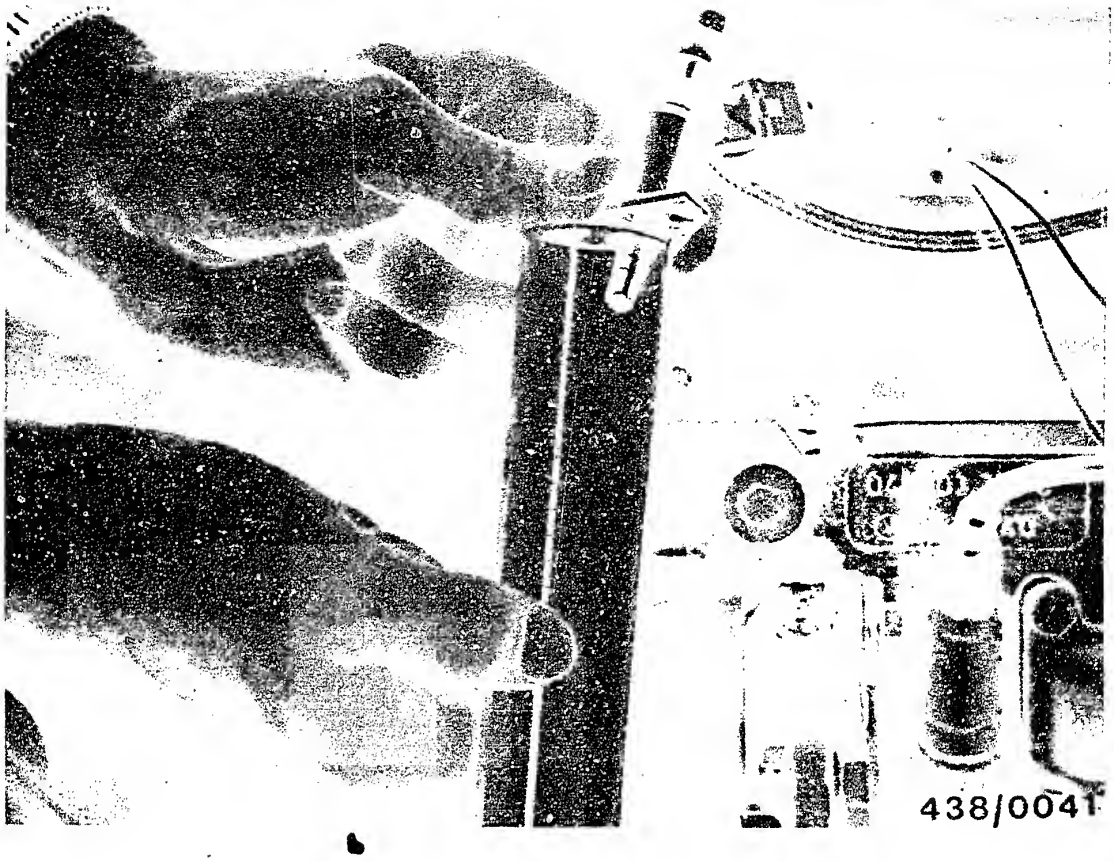
If necessary, replace the tube fitting from the parts set 1 587 010 002 as follows:

Thoroughly clean the connection of the delivery line on the electric fuel pump.
Pinch off the intake hose (fuel tank - electric fuel pump) (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).
Screw off the delivery line, collecting any escaping fuel.

The defective original non-return valve remains in the electric fuel pump.

Screw a tube fitting of the parts set (short end) with thick flat seal ring into the pressure connection piece and tighten to a torque of 17...25 Nm.
At the same time apply a wrench to the hexagonal section of the pressure connection piece.
Fit a thin flat seal ring, fuel-line inlet union and another flat seal ring onto the long end of the tube fitting and tighten with the hexagon cap nut.
Remove hose clamper from intake hose.

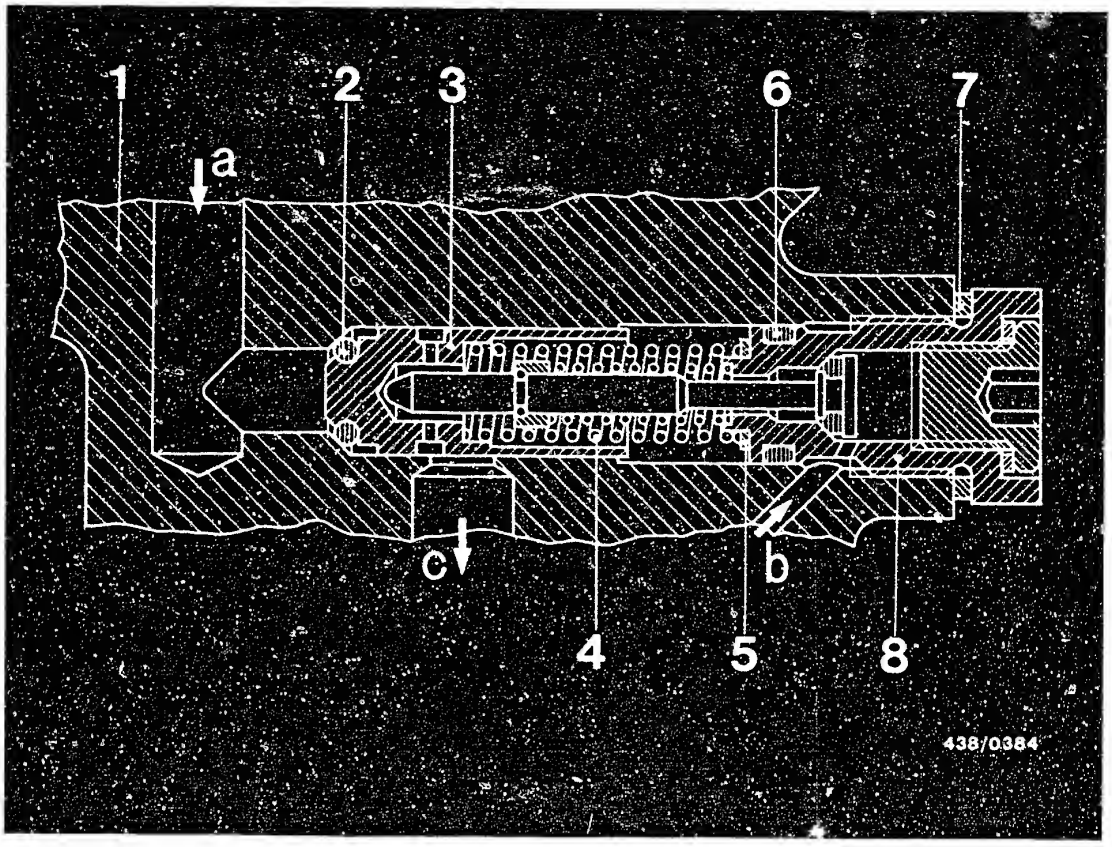
Check connections for leaks with the electric fuel pump in operation.



- The cold-start valve has a leak

Remove cold-start valve. Hose line remains connected.

Hold start valve in a suitable container (e.g. graduate).
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Dry off the nozzle of the cold-start valve.
No drops must fall from the nozzle of the start valve within the next minute. Even when shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.
Switch the electric fuel pump off again.
Replace the cold-start valve if leaky.
Finally, adjust idle speed with the engine at operating temperature. See Coordinates F13.



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel-distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug

- Seal ring (O-ring) on control piston of primary-pressure regulator has a leak.

Replace the seal ring.
Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator.

Unscrew the large screw plug (8) with the complete push-up valve. Also remove the shims (5), control spring (4) and control plunger (3).

Replace the seal ring (O-ring) (2) on the control plunger. Install the control plunger and the control spring.

Screw in the screw plug with the complete push-up valve and with shims (as found when removing) and new seal rings (6 and 7).

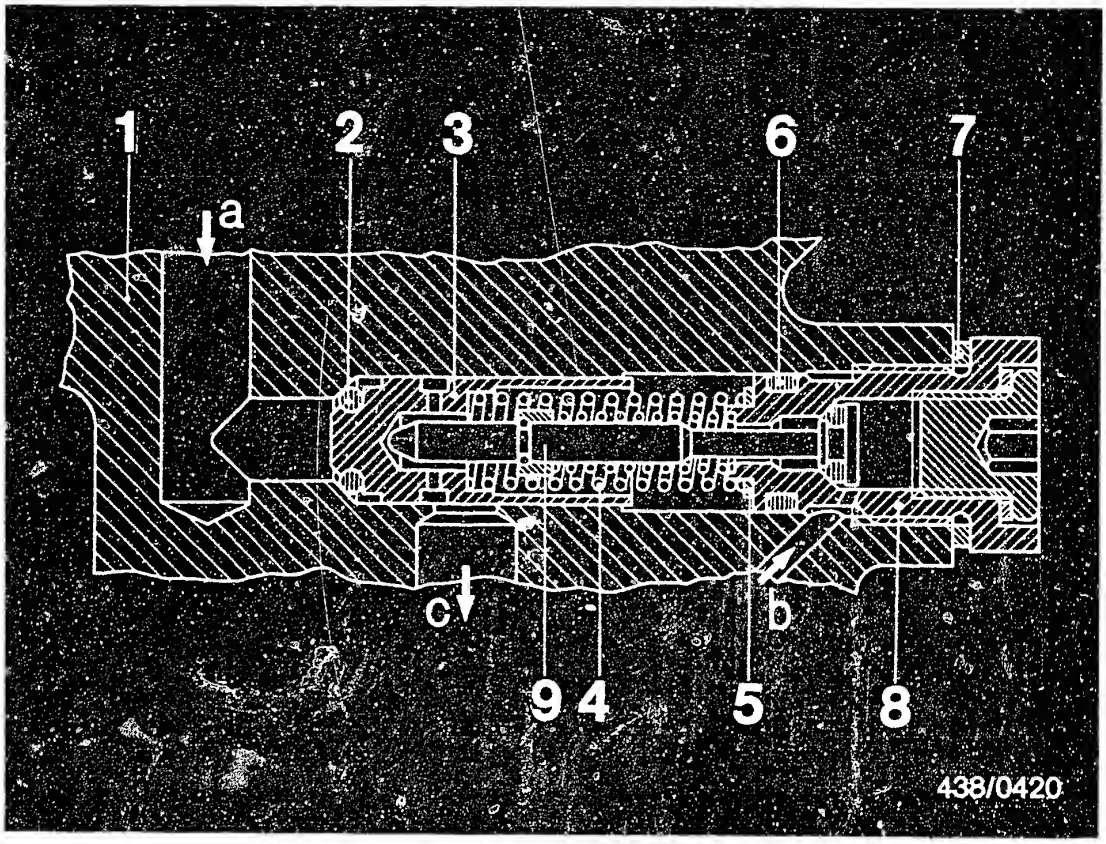
Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust by changing the shims (5).

Primary pressure: +)

Fuel distributor 0 438 100 098

	Until FD 052	From FD 141
• Checking value:	5.2...5.8 bar (5.3...5.9 kgf/cm²)	5.5...6.2 bar (5.6...6.3 kgf/cm²)
• Setting value:	5.4...5.6 bar (5.5...5.7 kgf/cm²)	5.7...5.9 bar (5.8...6.0 kgf/cm²)

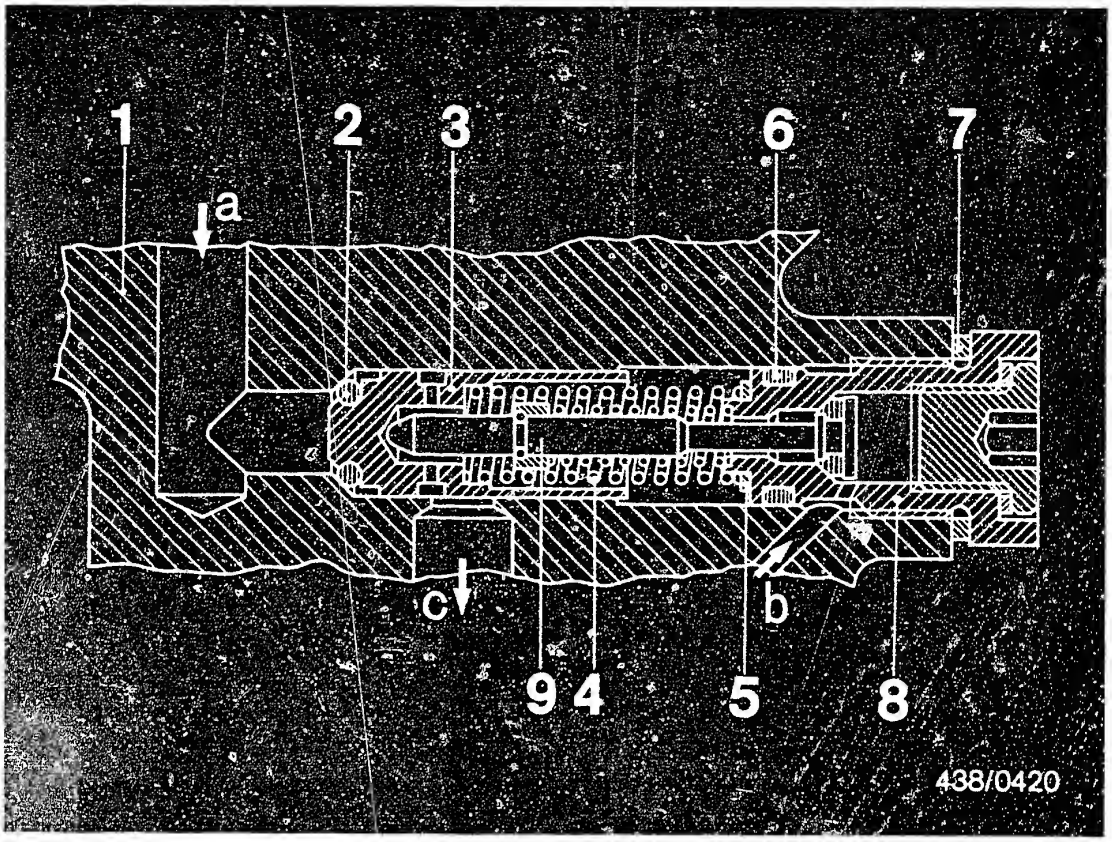
+)
Pressures in the test specification are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel-distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shims
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug
9 = Push valve

16.5 Possible causes of a defect in the control-pressure circuit

The push valve (9) in the primary-pressure regulator has a leak.
Since the seal ring of the push valve is rigidly vulcanized onto the valve needle, the screw plug must be changed with the complete push valve (ready-assembled unit).



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug
9 = Push valve

Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator. Screw out the large screw plug (8) together with the complete push valve. Pay attention to control spring (4) and shims (5).
Screw in new push valve using the number of shims (5) as when removed, new O-ring (6) and flat seal ring (7).
Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust by changing the shims (5).

Primary pressure, test specifications and settings (gauge pressure)

Fuel distributor: 0 438 100 098

	Until FD 052	From FD 141
• Checking value:	5.2...5.8 bar (5.3...5.9 kgf/cm²)	5.5...6.2 bar (5.6...6.3 kgf/cm²)
• Setting value:	5.4...5.6 bar (5.5...5.7 kgf/cm²)	5.7...5.9 bar (5.8...6.0 kgf/cm²)

17. Testing the injection valves

Remove the injection valves for testing.
When loosening the fuel lines, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the injection valves.

When refitting the injection valves, it is best to replace the O-rings on the valve stem (part no. 3 430 210 600) in order to prevent leaks and thus the entry of unmetered air). Also check the insulating sleeves for leaks. If necessary, tighten with hexagon-socket screw key (AF = 12 mm).

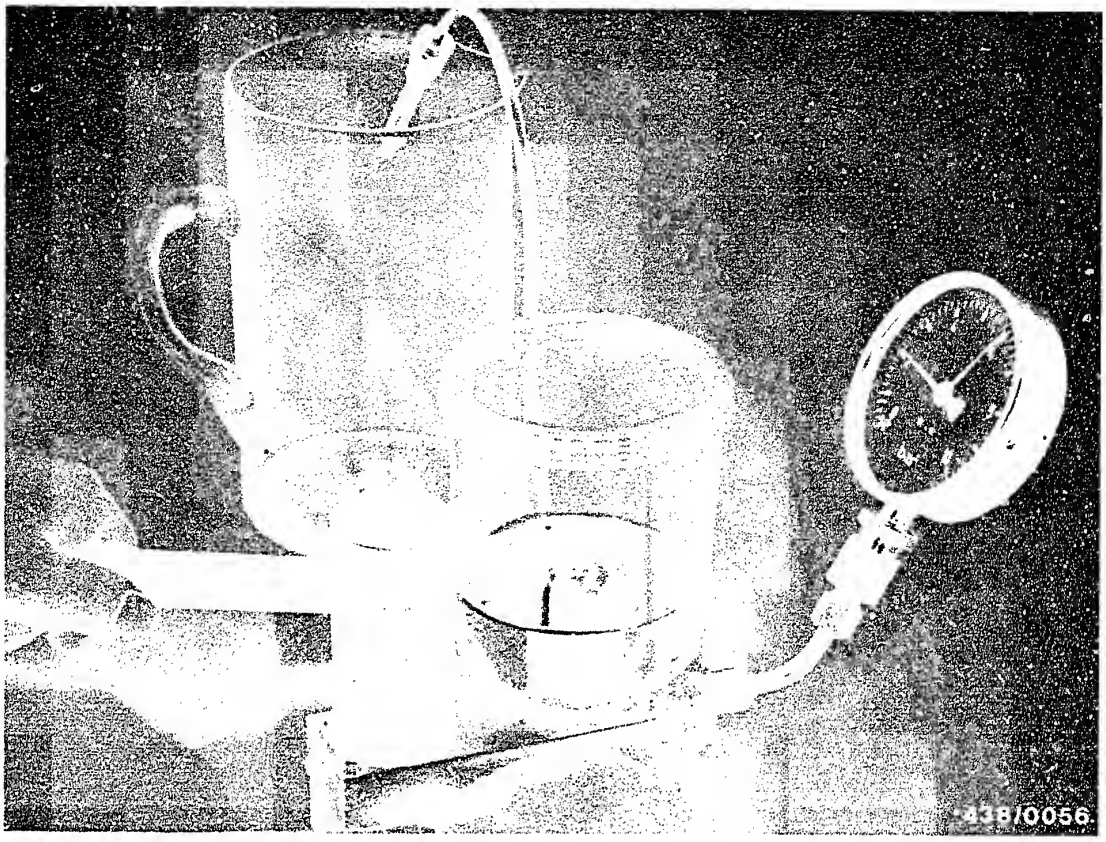
17.1 Test equipment and test media

The following testing specification refers to valve testers KDJE-P400 (previously KDEP 7452) and 0 681 200 700.

Observe the test-media specification!

Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135)
or
Bosch Part No. VS 14 942-CH
Former Part No. 5 973 340 650
The calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
Firma
Oskar Gnamm GmbH & Co
D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:
For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids. Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations.

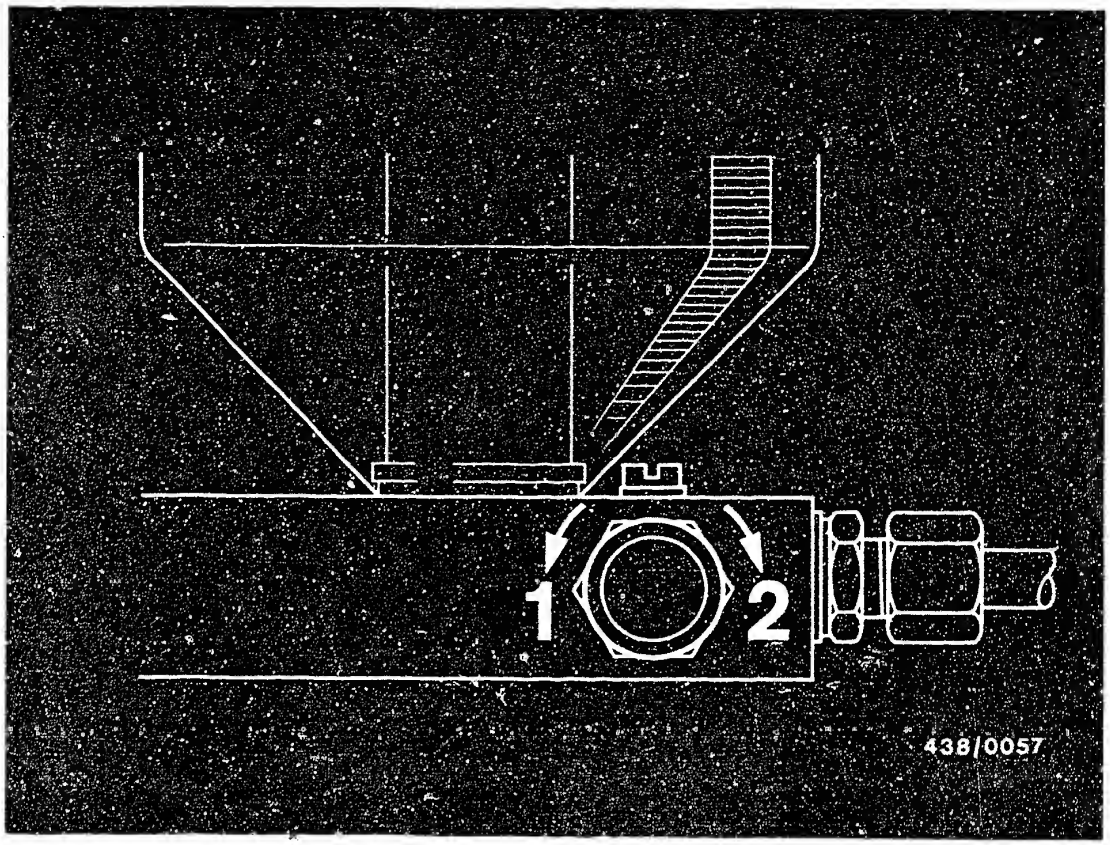


17.2 Connecting the injection valve to the tester

Connect the injection valve to the valve tester and bleed the delivery line by operating the lever several times with the union nut open. Then tighten the union nut.

17.3 Checking for dirt

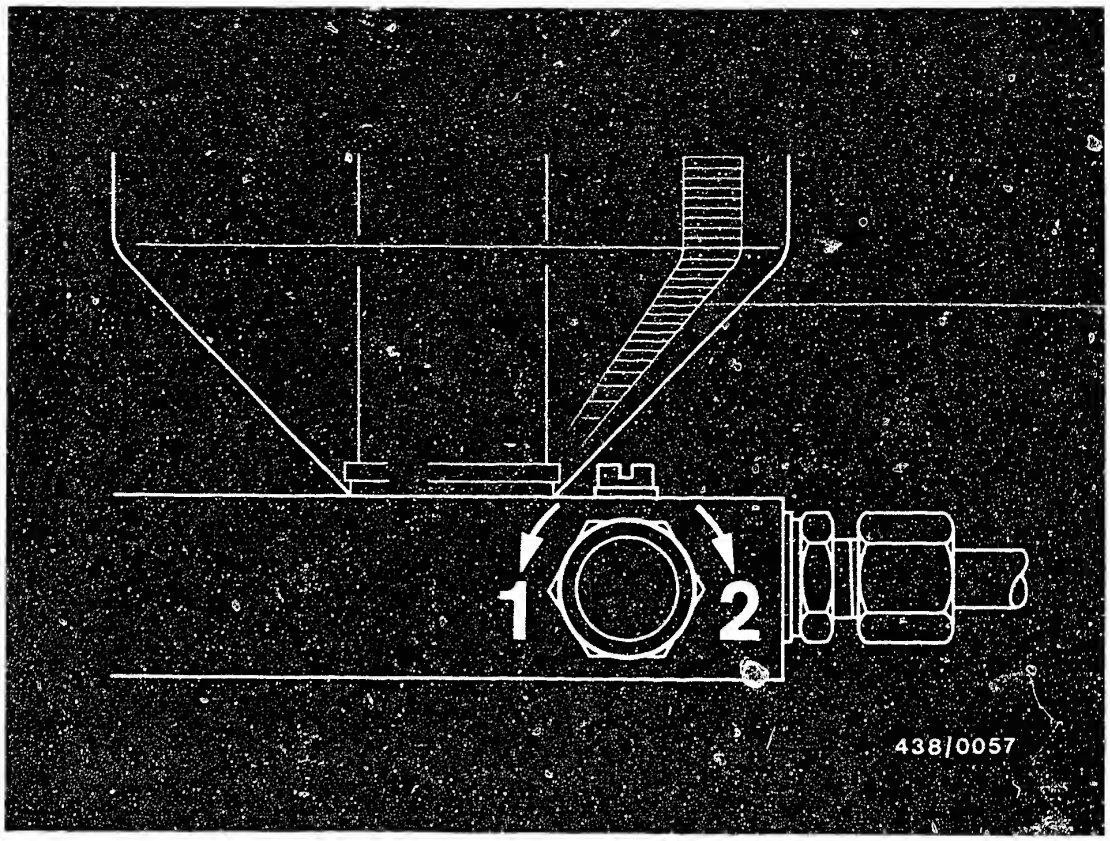
Move the hand lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke) back and forth with the stopcock on the pressure gauge open. If the pressure does not build up to 1...1.5 bar gauge pressure, the injection valve has a bad leak (caused, for example, by dirt stuck in it).
You can try to flush the injection valve clear by moving the lever back and forth several times strongly.
If this attempt is successful, continue the test. If it is not possible to flush the valve clear, replace it.



1 = Open 1 = Close

17.4 Testing the opening pressure

Injection valve Part no.		Test specification (gauge pressure)
0 437 502 015	until FD 828	2.7...3.8 bar (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm²)
0 437 502 016	from FD 829	3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)
0 437 502 023 0 437 502 024		3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

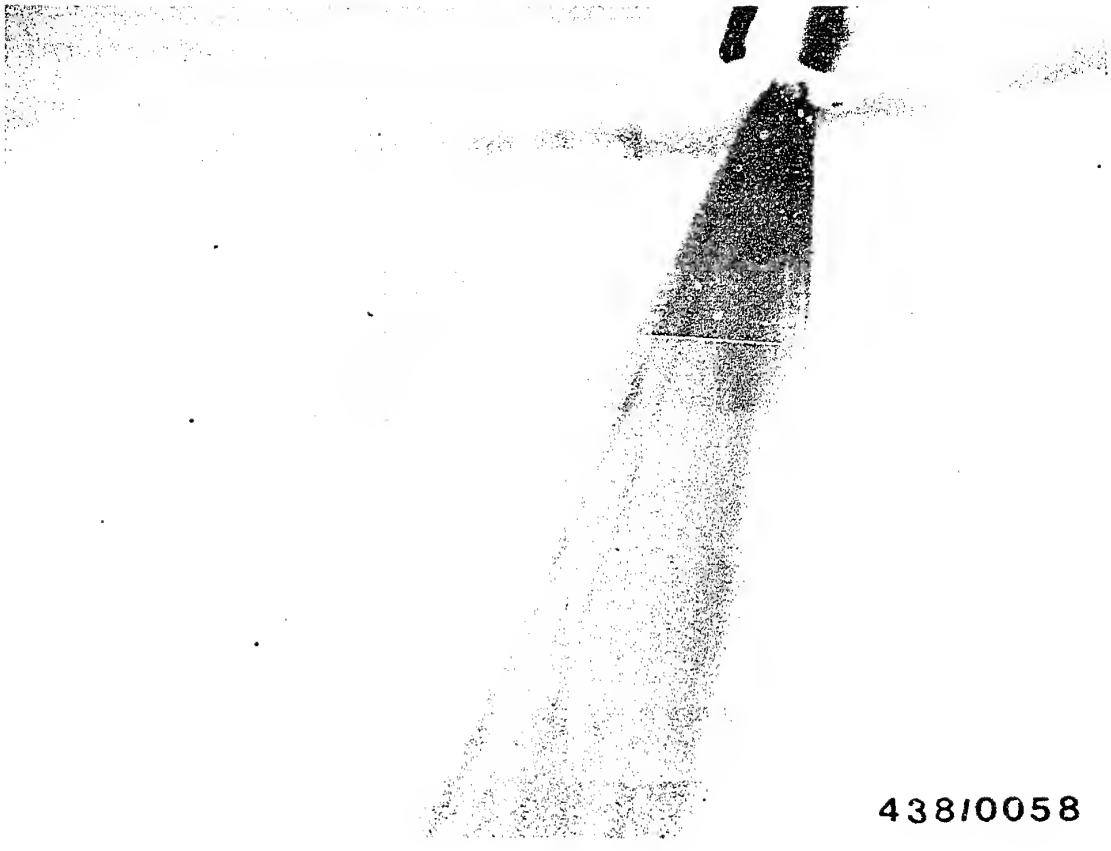


With the stopcock closed, flush the valve out and bleed it with several rapid movements of the lever.
Open the stopcock and test the opening pressure by moving the lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke).

If the opening pressure is outside tolerance, replace the injection valve. Individual valves can also be interchanged within a set.

17.5 Leakage test

Open the stopcock, build the pressure up slowly to a value 0.5 bar under the opening pressure determined previously (but not less than 2.8 bar gauge pressure), and hold it constant at that level. No drops must now fall from the valve for the next 15 seconds.



438/0058

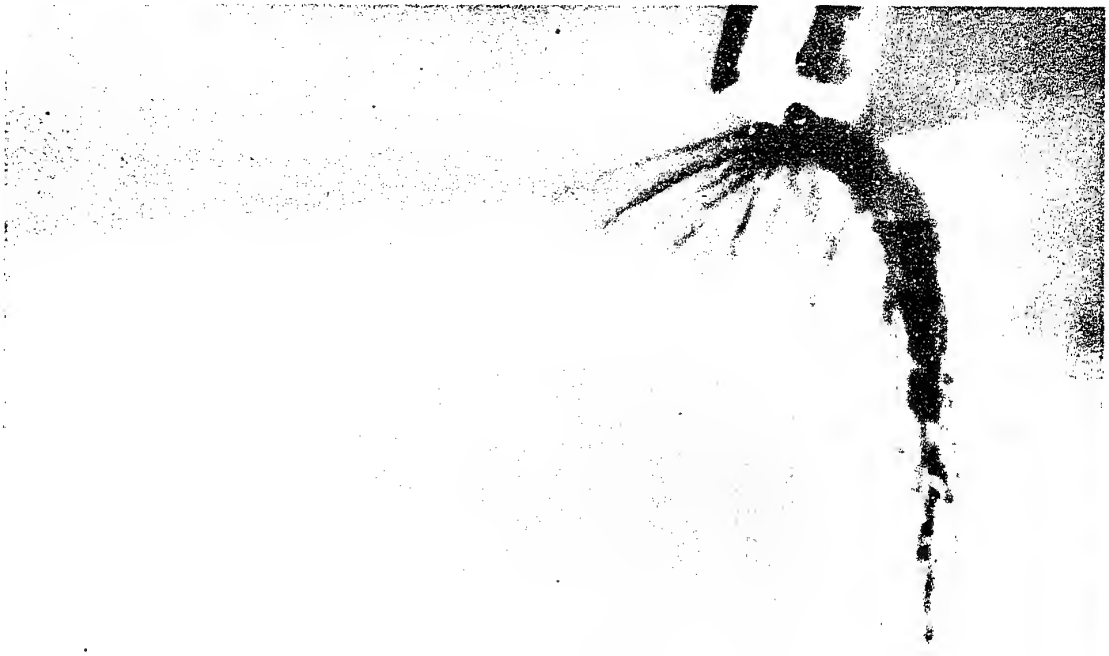
17.6 Chatter test, evaluation of spray

Move the lever back and forth at about 1 stroke per second. As this is done, the valve must chatter. No drops of fuel must form at the mouth of the valve. The valve must not produce a "cord spray". Formation of a single-sided, atomized spray within an overall spray angle of about 35° is permissible (see example given in illustrations).

Illustration shows good spray formation.

438/0059

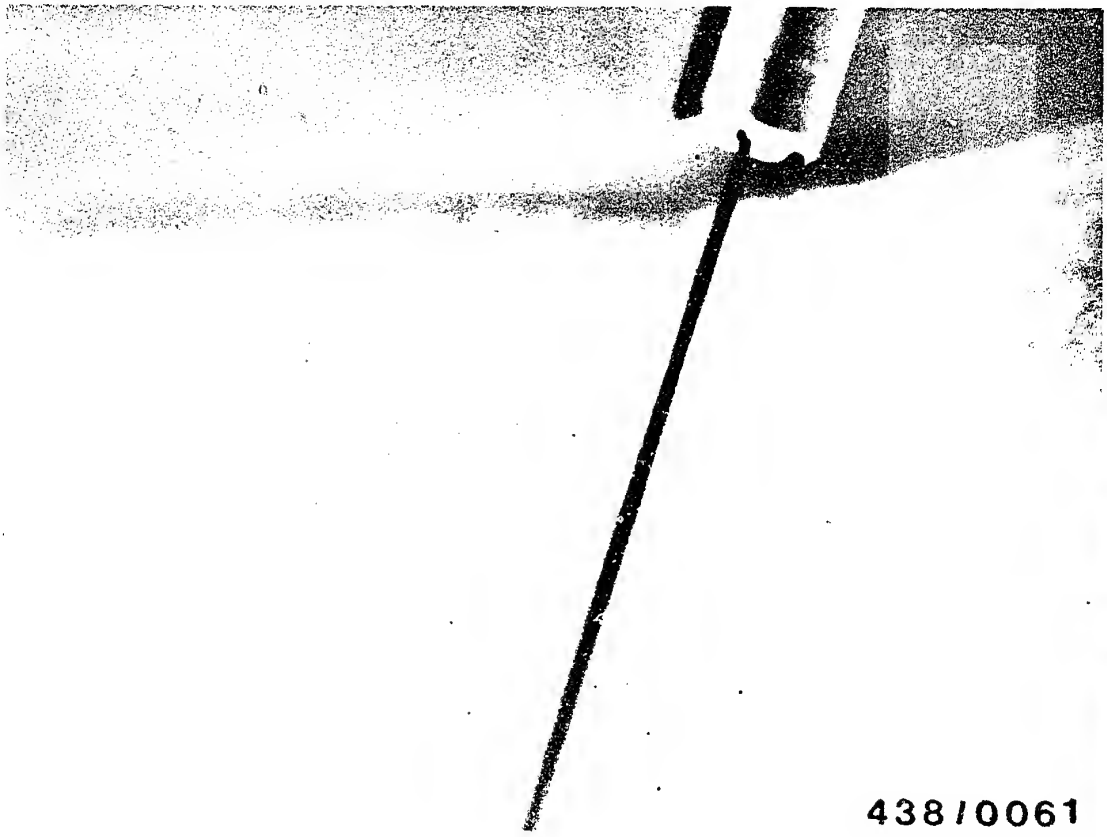
Illustration shows single-sided but nevertheless good spray formation.



438/0060

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

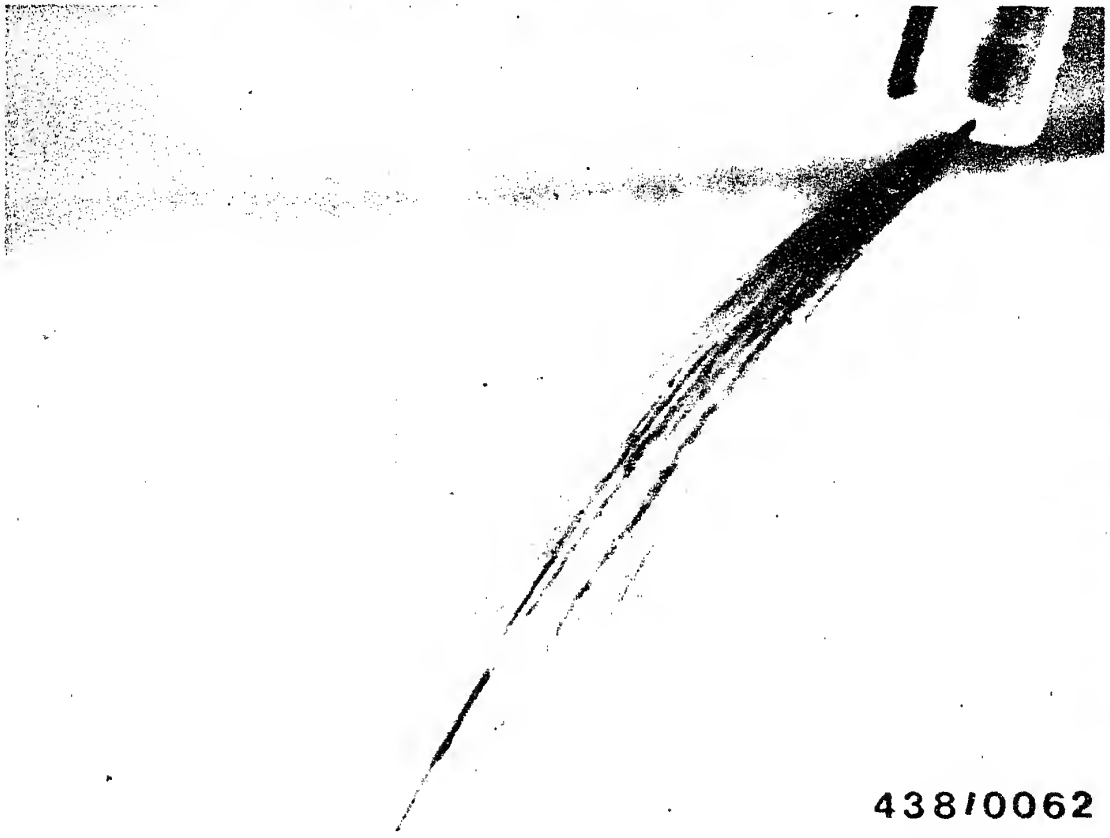
Illustration shows drop formation.



438/0061

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "cord" spray.



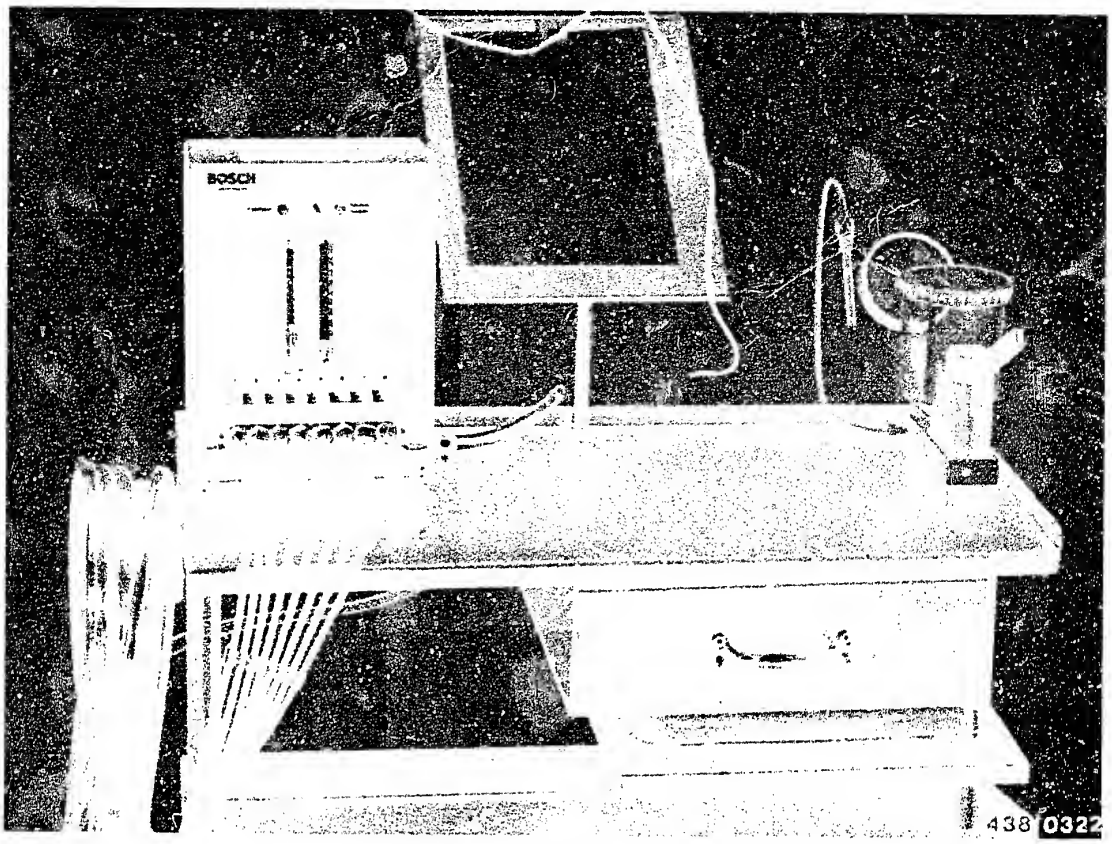
438/0062

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "spray in strands".

If defective injection valves have been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.

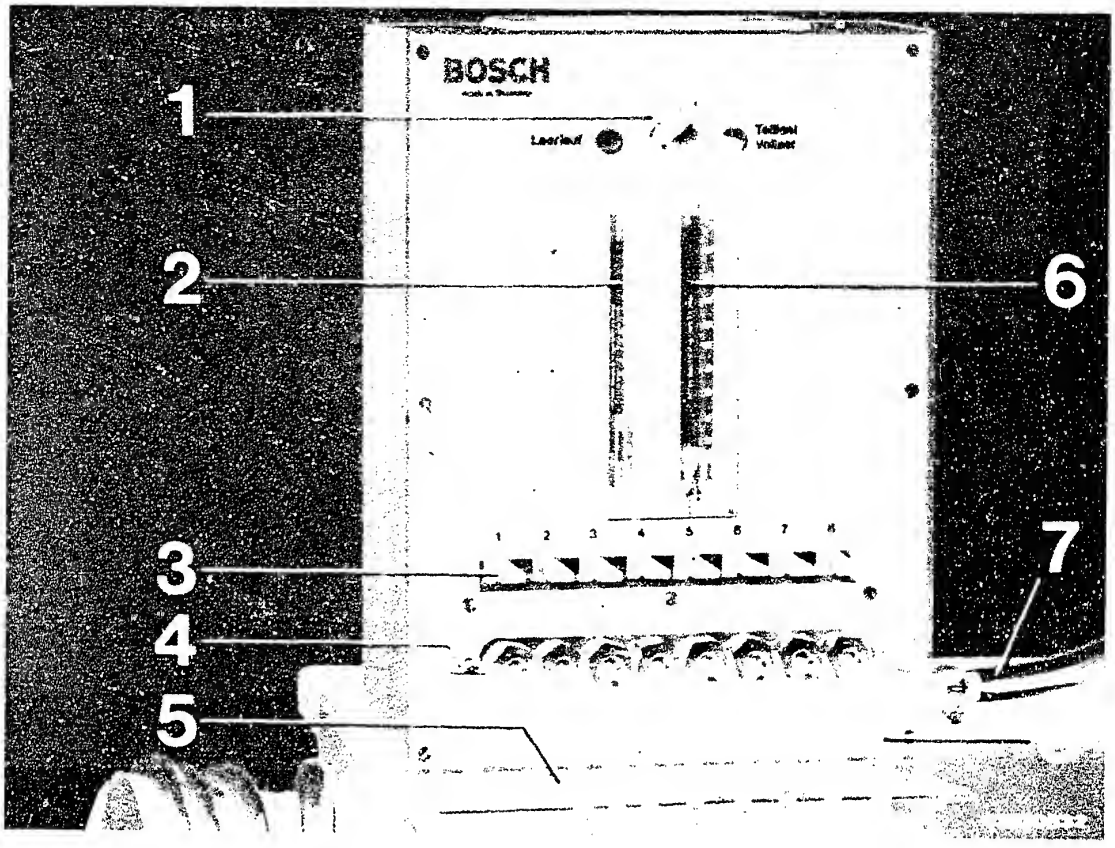


18. Comparative measurement of fuel delivery of fuel distributor outlets.

This test is carried out using the tester for delivered quantity comparison KDJE-P200 (previously KDJE 7451).

18.1 Application

By means of comparative measurements, the differences in the amounts of fuel delivered from the individual outlets on the fuel distributor are determined.
The tester is designed so that the test can be made on the vehicle without having to remove the fuel distributor.
Since the test is made with the original injection valves, the operator can recognize at the same time whether delivered-quantity scatter, if it occurs, is caused by the fuel distributor or by the injection valves.



1 = 3-way cock
2 = Small rotameter tube
3 = Keyboard for 8-way valve
4 = Adjusting screw for setting up
5 = Spirit level
6 = Large rotameter tube
7 = Return hose
8 = Polyamide hose lines (test lines)

18.2 Construction

The tester is designed for use with all engines, up to 8 cylinders, equipped with K-Jetronic.

Basically, the tester consists of a steel housing containing 2 rotameter tubes with measuring ranges of 2...15 cm^3 and 10...180 cm^3, an 8-way valve for key operation (Item 3) and a 3-way stopcock (Item 1).

The small rotameter tube (Item 2) is used for the idle measurement while the large tube (Item 6) is used to measure the fuel delivery at part- and full-load.

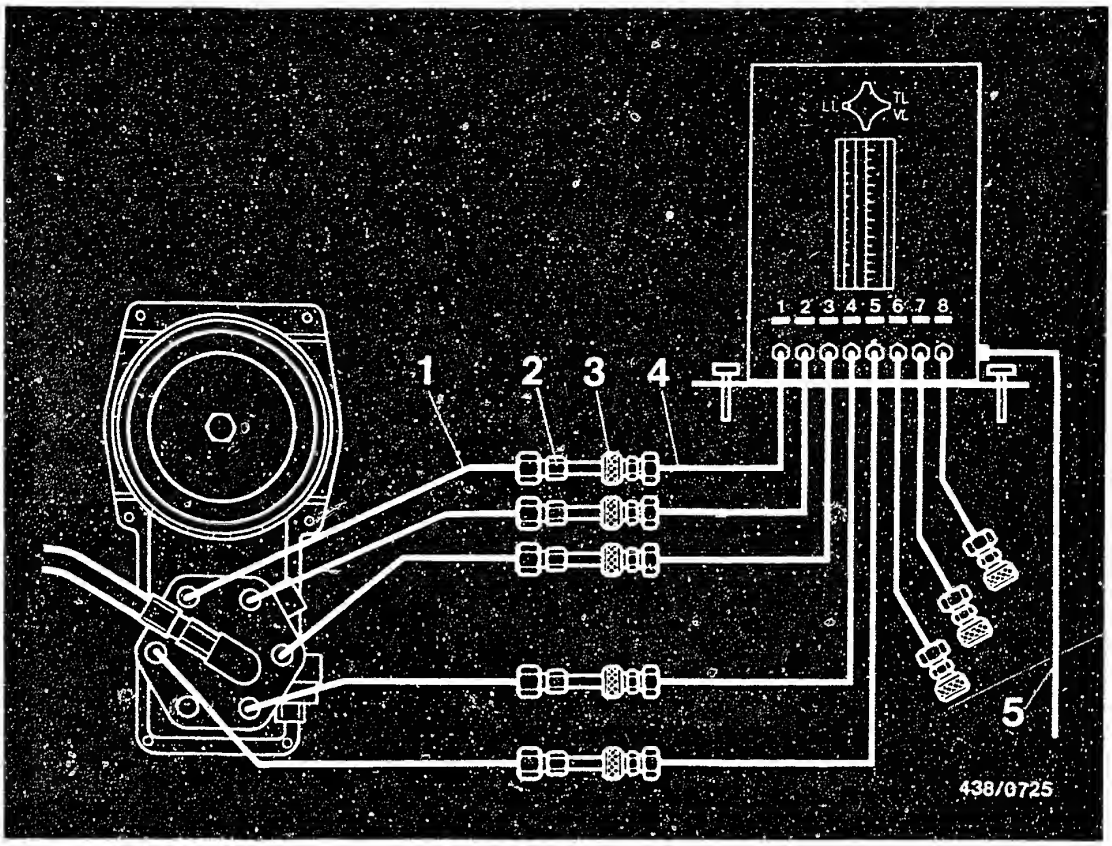
The particular rotameter tube to be used is connected by means of the 3-way stopcock.

Using the 8-way valve, the fuel delivery of each cylinder is tested one after the other.

Attached to the tester are 8 hoses (Item 8), each terminated with an automatic connector. When the injection valves are withdrawn from their sockets on the engine they are attached to these connectors. Each automatic connector is fitted with a push valve so that no fuel can escape from connectors that are not in use (when 4- or 6-cylinder systems are tested).

The fuel is returned to the fuel tank through a hose (Item 7) about 5 m long.

The entire test is made with a closed circuit, i.e. no fuel escapes.



1 = Fuel distributor injection tubing
2 = Injection valves
3 = Automatic connectors
4 = Tester hoses
5 = Return line to fuel tank filler neck

18.3 Setting up and connecting the tester:

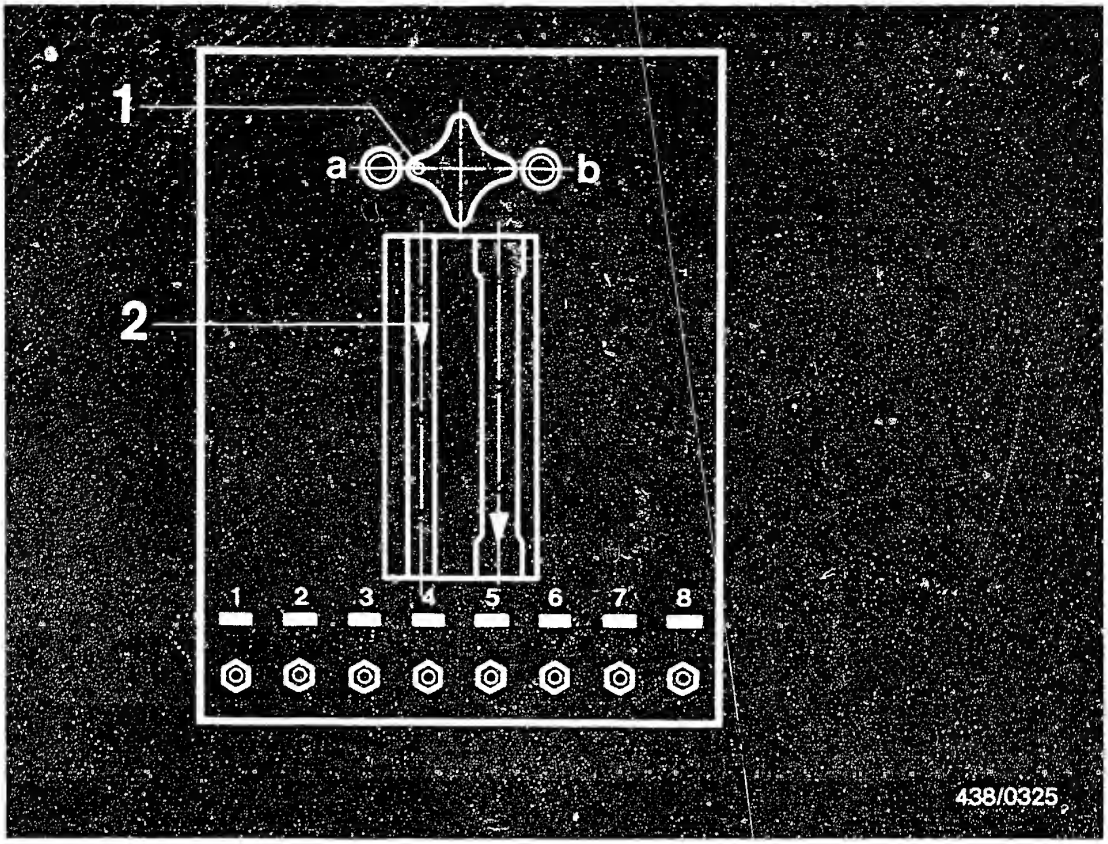
Set the tester up beside the engine on a solid base (e.g. on tester trolley KDJE-W 100) and align it with the built-in spirit level at the base of the tester.

Remove injection valves; the injection tubing remains connected.
Clean the injection valves with a rag and insert injection valves in correct sequence into the automatic connectors of the first five tester hoses.

Note:
Insert the injection valves as far as they will go and tighten the knurled thumbscrews well so that the non-return valves of the automatic connectors are open fully. Introduce the return hose of the tester into the fuel tank filler neck.

18.4 Bleeding the tester:

Remove the aluminum hood so that air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.
Remove the electric plugs from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air device.
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Raise the air-flow sensor plate to the stop.
Press the keys on the 8-way valve one after the other, while simultaneously switching the 3-way stopcock until both rotameter tubes are bled.
Return the sensor plate to the rest position.

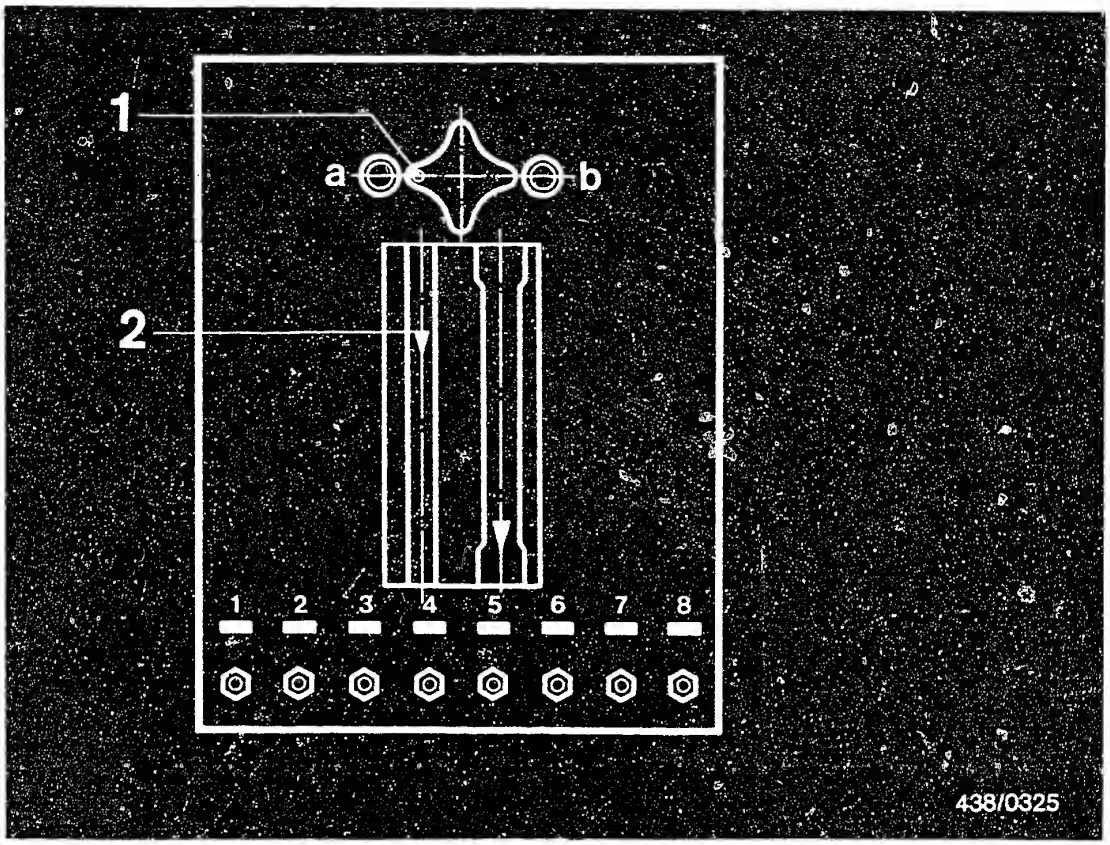


1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line

a = Idle
b = Part load/full load

18.5 Testing:

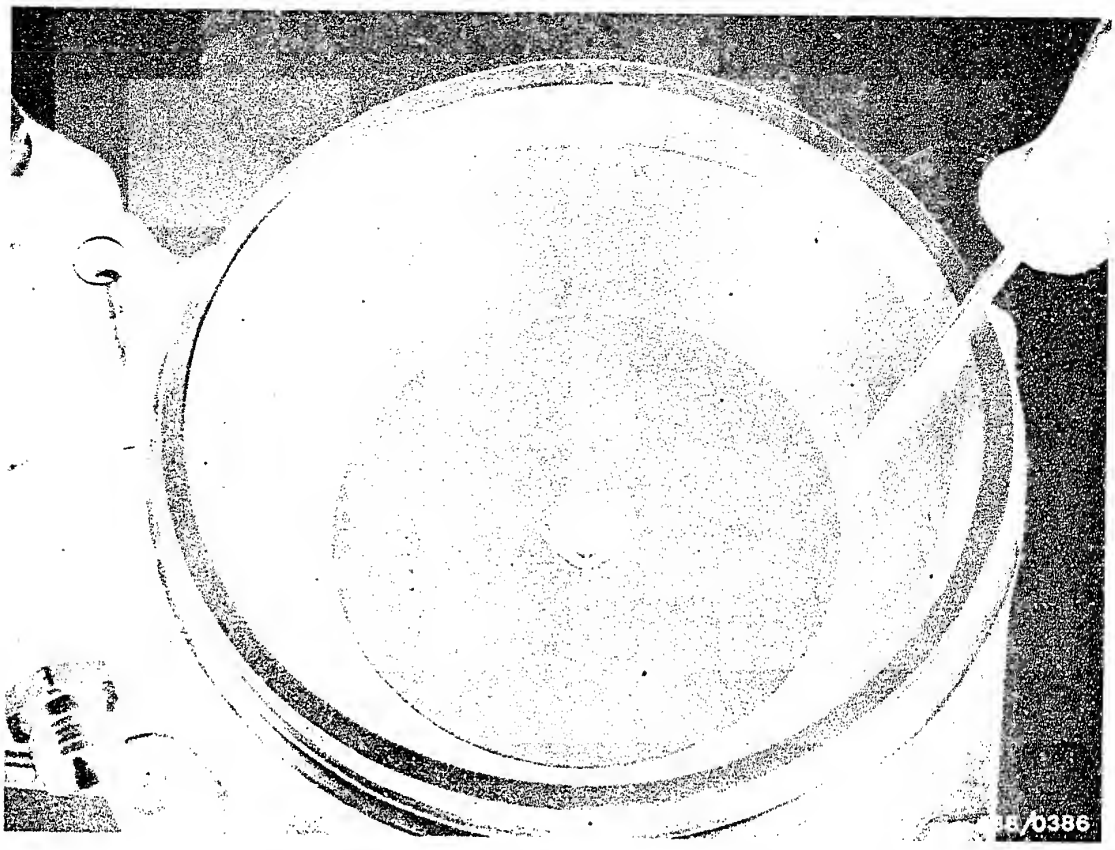
The flow comparison measurement is made in the idle, part-load and full-load ranges.
The small rotameter tube is to be used for the idle measurement (white dot to the left on control knob); part-load and full-load measurements are made using the large rotameter tube (white dot to the right).



1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line

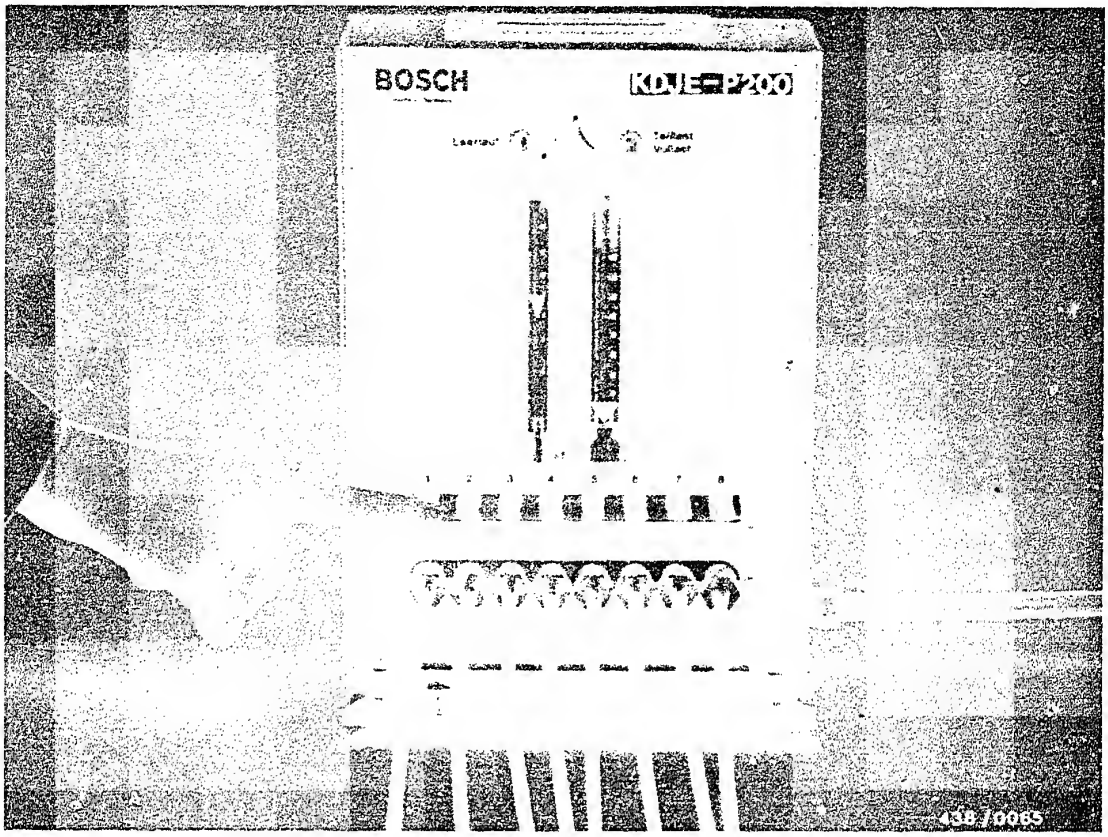
a = Idle
b = Part load/ full load

The delivered quantities indicated on the rotameter tubes are read off at the top edge of the conical float (Item 2).
On testers with a ball float the uppermost point of the ball is used for reading off. With each measurement be sure to wait until the float has reached its final position. This may take 20...30 seconds in the case of small deliveries.



The exact setting and locating of the position of the air-flow sensor plate for the various load ranges is done using a screwdriver (a small one for the idle-position), which is inserted to an appropriate depth between the air funnel and air-flow sensor plate.

Procedure:
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Fixed numerical values are specified in the following test section for the maximum permissible fuel delivery differences for the individual load ranges.
The "setpoint" value always pertains to the fuel-distributor outlet with the lowest fuel delivery, i.e. in each case the outlet with the lowest delivery is to be first ascertained.



Press the key for outlet 1. Pivot the air-flow sensor plate until the corresponding rotameter tube approximately indicates the "set-point" value. Fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position.

Test the remaining outlets in order to determine which outlet has the lowest fuel delivery.

Press the key for this outlet again, and set the delivery precisely to the "set-point" by correcting the position of the air-flow sensor plate. Then fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position again.

Press the remaining keys one after the other, and determine the maximum fuel delivery of each outlet. A deviation in fuel delivery can only be above the "set-point".

18.6 Test specifications

Fuel distributor 0 438 100 098	Setting point cm^3/min	Max. permissible fuel delivery cm^3/min
o Idle	6.0	6.7
o Part load	40.0	43.0
o Full load	160.0	175.0

If, in testing, too large a difference is ascertained in one of the three load ranges, the test should for safety's sake be repeated.
If the result is confirmed, you should check whether the fault lies in the fuel distributor or in the injection valves.

To do this, interchange the injection valves with the greatest and smallest difference.
If the result is still the same, the fault is in the fuel distributor. If the fault follows the interchanged injection valves, it lies in the injection valves.
Change defective fuel distributor and/or replace defective injection valves.

- Testing the full-load delivery (air-flow sensor plate fully deflected). Fuel distributor 0 438 100 098.

  Measure with graduate:

  until FD 052 at least 185 cm^3/min
  from FD 141 at least 190 cm^3/min

  If the full-load minimum delivery is not reached at all outlets, the fuel distributor should be replaced.

18.7 Final operations

Check the seal rings on the stem of the injection valves for damage and deformation. If necessary, use new seal rings (part no. 3 430 210 600).

Also check the insulating sleeves. If necessary, tighten with hexagon-socket-screw key (AF 12 mm).

Re-install the injection valves. Make sure this is done correctly. Also install the aluminum dome. Make sure that all lines are laid correctly.
Re-connect the electrical safety circuit of the K-Jetronic (re-insert relay). Make sure this is done correctly. By means of a trial run check whether all line connections are leak-tight.

Finally, check the idle adjustment. Correct if necessary.

Idle adjustment is described on coordinates F13.

19. Idle adjustment

19.1 Test conditions, general for all models

Warm up the engine for performing the idle adjustment (oil temperature approx. 80°C).

Important:
If fuel-injection lines or injection valves have been loosened or removed, warm up the engine under load. The low fuel throughput at idle is not always sufficient to dr ve all the air out of the injection lines.
The idle adjustment must not be performed with the engine too hot, e.g. immediately after being raced or after a power measurement on the roller-type test stand.

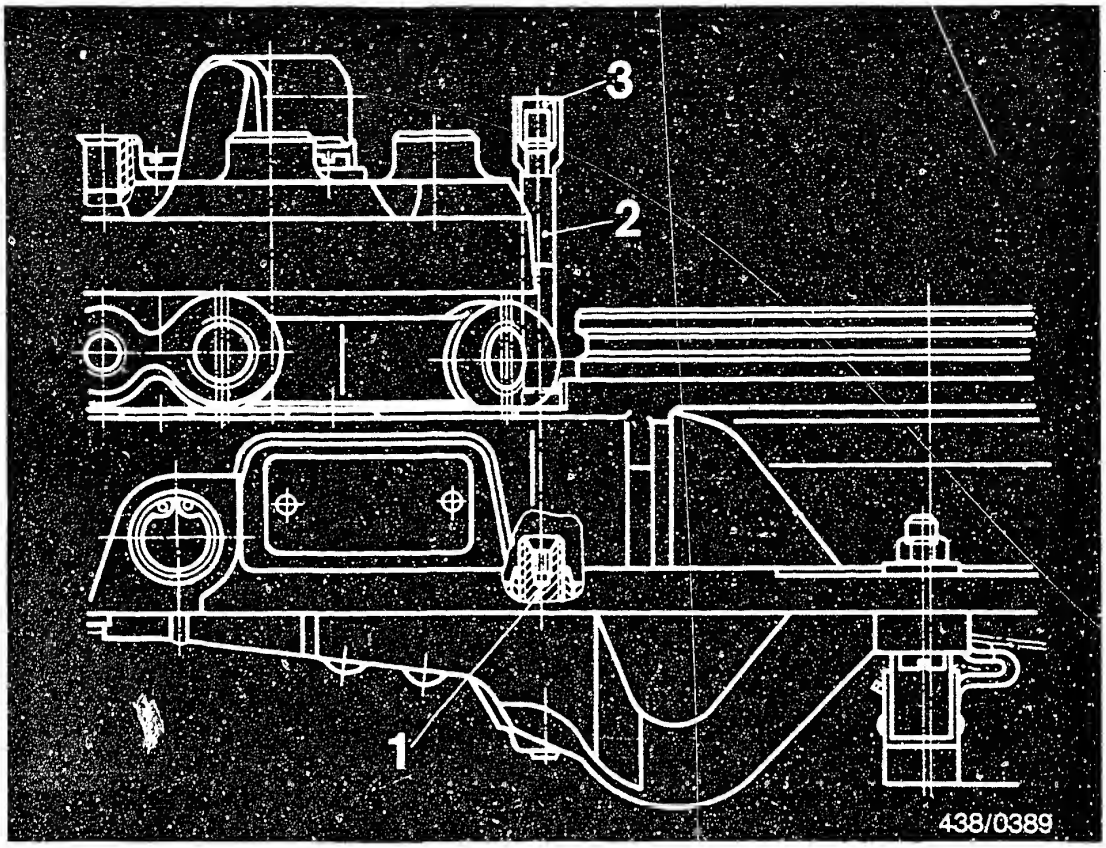
In vehicles with an air-conditioned, this should be switched off to stabilize the engine speed during idle-speed adjustment.

Upper beam is to be switched on (reduction of idle speed).

Pull the crankcase-breather tube away from the cylinder-head cover and close up the end.

Check whether the throttle-plate lever is up against the idle stop. The cable must be adjusted so that it is free of tension.

Rotational-speed measurement with separate tachometer.



19.2 Adjusting the CO concentration

The CO concentration is adjusted by turning the idle-mixture-adjusting screw (1) in the mixture-control unit using the adjusting wrench KDEP 1035.

After removing the safety strap cap (3) of the guide tube (2), the adjusting wrench is passed through the guide tube and inserted into the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.

Turning to the right = richer mixture
Turning to the left = leaner mixture

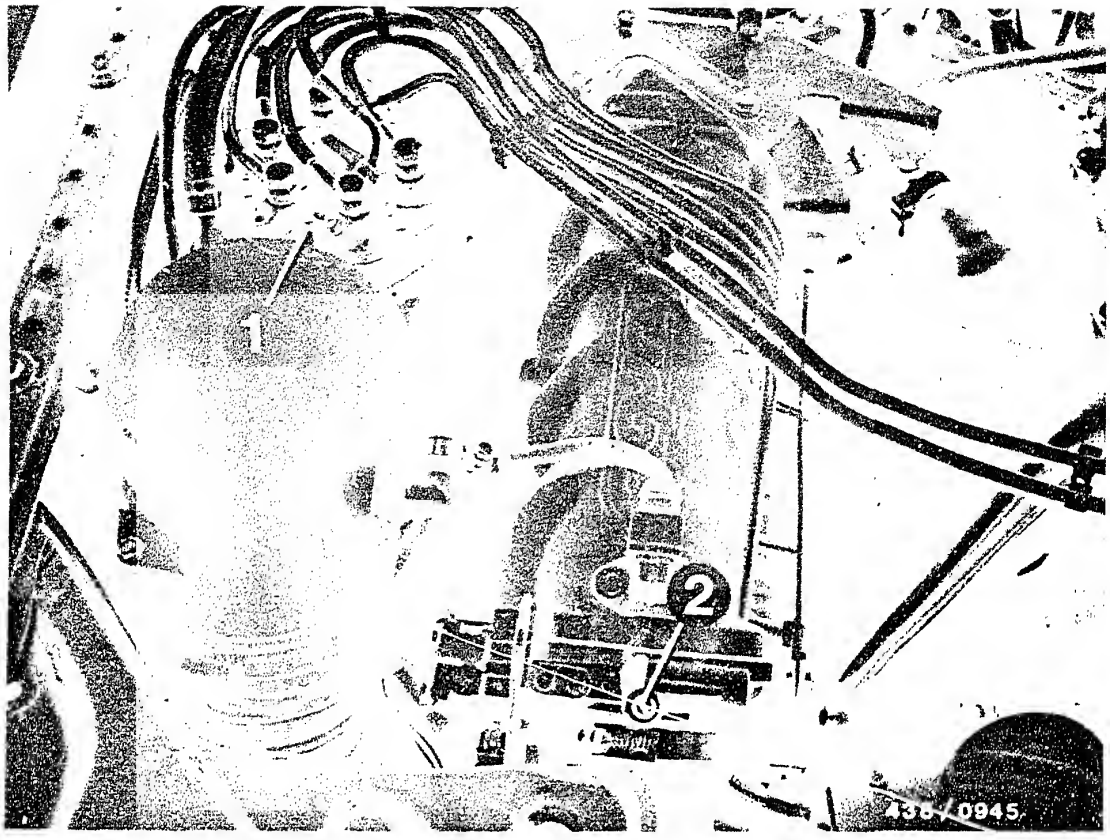
Caution:
Always make the adjustment from the lean side, i.e. if the mixture is too rich turn the idle-mixture-adjusting screw further to the left than necessary and then turn it to the right up to the setting required.

After every adjustment remove the adjusting wrench and accelerate the engine briefly, so that the air-intake system can cool off. Then wait until the indicator of the CO tester has stabilized. Never accelerate the engine with the wrench still in place as this could result in bending the control lever in the air-flow sensor.

19.3 Anti-tamper device for idle-mixture-adjusting screw:

In the Federal Republic of Germany, § 47 of the FMVSS/ CUR, "Exhaust Gases and their Discharge", has been amended. This amendment order was printed in full in the Verkehrsblatt 13 of 15th July 1975.
Accordingly, all motor vehicles with externally supplied ignition produced as of 1 October 1976 must be provided with anti-tamper devices for the idle-mixture-adjusting screw so that it is not possible to adjust the screw without destroying the anti-tamper device. The intention is to prevent non-experts from re-adjusting the idle setting and thus inadmissibly influencing the exhaust gas. Consequently, the anti-tamper caps may only be used in the workshop and must not be sold to customers for their own use.
These anti-tamper caps come in different colors. The cap to be used for the after-sales service of updraft air-flow sensors is red.
It can be obtained from Bosch under part number 3 430 522 002.

The bore of the setting device (for receiving the adjusting wrench) is sealed by a plug.
The anti-tamper device for the air-flow sensor is removed and fitted using special tools (e.g. No. 131 090 from Cartool Co., Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88, D-8070 Ingolstadt).



1 = Idle-mixture-adjusting screw
2 = Bypass screw

19.4 Test specifications and settings for idle adjustment

- Conditions:
  Engine at normal operating temperature (oil temperature approx. 80°C). Upper beam switched on. Air conditioner switched off. Radiator fan must not be in operation when adjusting. Remove crankcase breather hose from cylinder head cover and seal off end of hose.

- Adjust the idle speed at the bypass screw. The CO concentration is adjusted at the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.

- Idle speed: 850 ... 950 min^{-1}

- CO concentration: 0.8 ... 1.2 % by vol. CO

19.5 Final operations

Re-connect the crankcase ventilation hose to the cylinder head cover.

Please note:

If the idle speed is too high and cannot be adjusted, the idle switch of the electronic ignition system should be checked.

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

Packaging of goods under warranty

438

K-Jetronic (CIS)

VDT-I-438/101 B
10. 1976

All components or assemblies of the K-Jetronic which are dispatched under warranty must be correctly and carefully packaged so that no further damage or impairments occur during transit, since these would not be covered by warranty.

Any fuel remnants must be removed from those K-Jetronic assemblies intended for dispatch, so as to eliminate any danger of fire during transit.

The intake openings and outlets of the assemblies must be sealed off with caps or plugs. As new products were fitted, the caps or plugs from these may be used.

The plunger of the fuel distributor is to be fitted with a protective cap of adequate size, or secured to the fuel distributor.

In addition, the assemblies are packed in tightly packed, well-sealed plastic sleeves. Fuel distributors and warm-up regulators are packed individually.

If components arrive damaged due to incorrect packaging or do not comply with these instructions, they can be returned and the warranty claim rejected.

BOSCH Geschäftsbereich KH Kundendienst Kfz Ausrüstung

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

Securing of idle-speed adjusting screws

K-Jetronic (CIS)

438

VDT-I-438/102 B
11.1976

According to a statutory regulation, changes have been made to § 47 of the German traffic licensing laws concerning exhaust gases and their outlets. This regulation was printed in full in traffic low sheet 13 of 15.7.75 .

Consequently, all motor vehicles with external-ignition engines must have their idle-speed adjusting devices secured from the 1st October 1976, so that adjustment of the screw is impossible without destroying the securing device. This should stop unskilled people from adjusting the installation of the idle-speed system and thereby illegally influencing the emission values. As from now, securing caps can only be used in the workshop and connot be sold to customers for their own use.

Securing caps are produced in various colors. For after-sales service the following caps ond colors are used:

downdraft air-flow sensor	
Blue	securing cap is not available from BOSCH. Part number is DB 000.997.59 86 from the Deutsche Vergaser Gesellschaft K 34 520
updraft air-flow sensor	
Red	Part number 3 430 522 002

These stipulations are only valid in countries where ECE regulations (Economic Commission for Europe) apply. The air-flow sensors must however be converted for the use of these securing caps, as a matter of principle. The caps can also be used in countries not subject to ECE regulations, to prevent dirt penetrating through the pipe to the adjustment in the case of updraft air-flow sensors.

BOSCH Geschäftsbereich KH Kundendienst Kfz Ausrüstung

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

EXCHANGEABLE NON-RETURN VALVES
in electric fuel pumps 0 580 254 ..

VDT-I-438/104 En
5.1982
(replaces Ed. 3.1982

Electric fuel pump	Parts set (non-return valve + seal ring)	Non-return valve	Seal ring
0 580 254 001	1 587 010 500	---	---
.. 002	.. 500	---	---
.. 950 }	1 587 010 006	---	---
.. 951 }			
.. 952	1 587 010 002	---	---
.. 953	.. 501	---	---
.. 954	.. 002	---	---
.. 956	.. 002	---	---
.. 957	.. 002	---	---
.. 958	.. 002	---	---
.. 959	.. 002	---	---
.. 960	.. 002	---	---
.. 961	.. 002	---	---
.. 962	.. 002	---	---
.. 963	.. 005	---	---
.. 964	.. 002	---	---
.. 965	.. 002	---	---
.. 966	.. 002	---	---
.. 967	.. 002	---	---
.. 968	.. 002	---	---
.. 969	.. 002	---	---
.. 970	.. 002	---	---
.. 971	.. 002	---	---
.. 972	.. 002	---	---
.. 973	.. 002	---	---
.. 974	.. 002	---	---
.. 975	.. 003 (4)	---	---
.. 976	.. 004 (3)	---	---
.. 977	.. 004 (3)	---	---
.. 978	1 587 410 901	---	---
.. 979	010 004 (3)	---	---
.. 980	.. 002	---	---
.. 981	.. 002	---	---

(3) = Parts set ... 003 also possible (delivery line connection at 90°)
(4) = Parts set ... 004 also possible (delivery line connection axial)

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Electric fuel pump	Parts set (non-return valve + seal ring)	Non-return valve	Seal ring
.. 982 ①	.. 003 ④	---	---
.. 982 ②	1 587 410 901	---	---
.. 984	010 004 ③	---	---
0 580 254 985	---	1 583 385 006	1 580 203 002
.. 986	---	.. 386 011	.. 001
.. 987	---	 008	.. 001
.. 988	---	.. 008	.. 001
.. 989	---	.. 008	.. 001
.. 990	---	.. 385 004	.. 002
.. 991	---	.. 004	.. 002
.. 992	1 587 010 001	---	---
.. 996	---	.. 386 011	.. 001
.. 998	---	.. 385 004	.. 002

① = until FD 822 ② = from FD 823

③ = Parts set ... 003 also possible (delivery line connection at 90°)

④ = Parts set ... 004 also possible (delivery line connection axial)

Please direct questions and comments concerning the contents to our authorized representative in your country.

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

O-RING FOR K-JETRONIC INJECTION VALVES
0 437 502

VDT-I-438/108 En
7.1982

For K-Jetronic injection valves with O-ring seals the O-ring is available as a service part under Part No.: 3 430 210 600.

This O-ring is also listed on service-part microfiche EE...* together with other Jetronic service parts.

* See microfiche EE00 under 0 280 ..

Since the O-rings are exposed to extreme temperatures, they should be replaced whenever service work is performed.
"Unmetered air" which is drawn in through leaky injection valve seals is a frequent cause of trouble.

Please direct questions and comments concerning the contents to our authorized representative in your country.

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After-sales Service

Motor Vehicle Service Information

EXPORT VEHICLES WITH
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

VDT-I-Gen. 042 En.
12. 1981

K-Jetronic and L-Jetronic

Export vehicles for countries with stringent exhaust emission regulations are equipped with various emission control systems. To meet the legal requirements, these systems are installed either individually or in combination, depending on the model version.

Emission control system	installed predominantly in export vehicles				
	Sweden	Australia	Canada	USA	Japan
Exhaust-gas recirculation*	●	●	●	(●)	(●)
Secondary-air induction*	●	●	●	(●)	(●)
Secondary-air injection*	●	●	●	(●)	(●)
Catalytic converter*	-	-	-	●	●
Lambda closed-loop control	-	-	-	●	●

The vehicle-related After-Sales Service Instruction Manuals for the K-Jetronic and L-Jetronic describe the construction, function and operating principle of the emission control systems. The influence of these systems should be borne in mind particularly when adjusting the idle speed and CO concentration.

Export vehicles are sometimes also encountered in countries which do not have particularly stringent exhaust emission legislation. This Service Information publication summarizes the various emission control systems and provides information for the After-Sales Service in countries with exhaust emission legislation which does not require such emission control systems or unleaded fuel.

* Not made by Bosch

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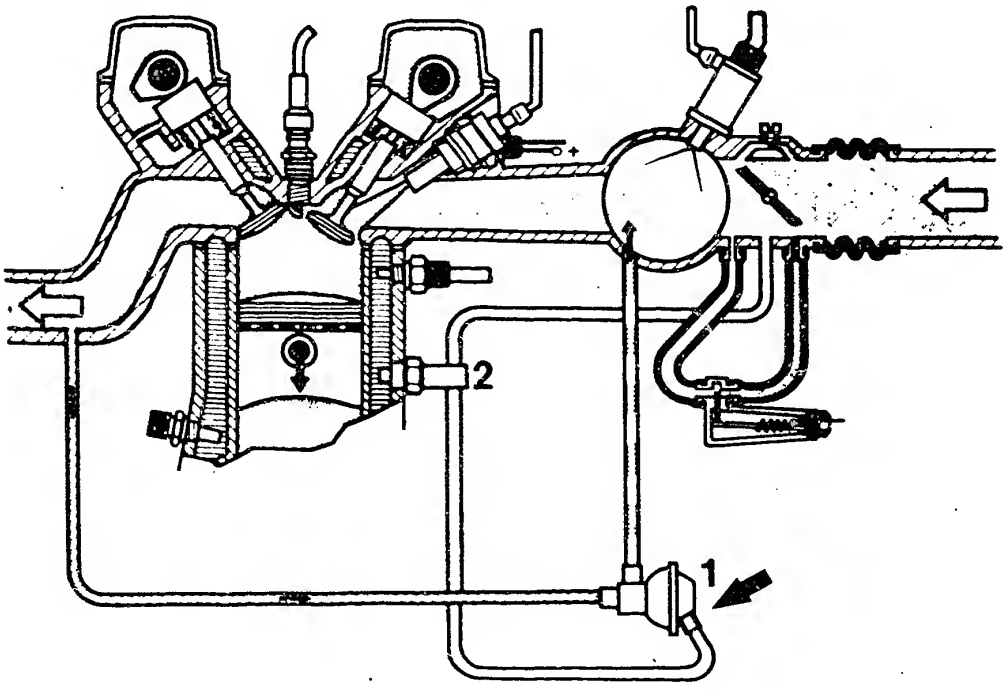
1. Exhaust-gas recirculation (EGR)



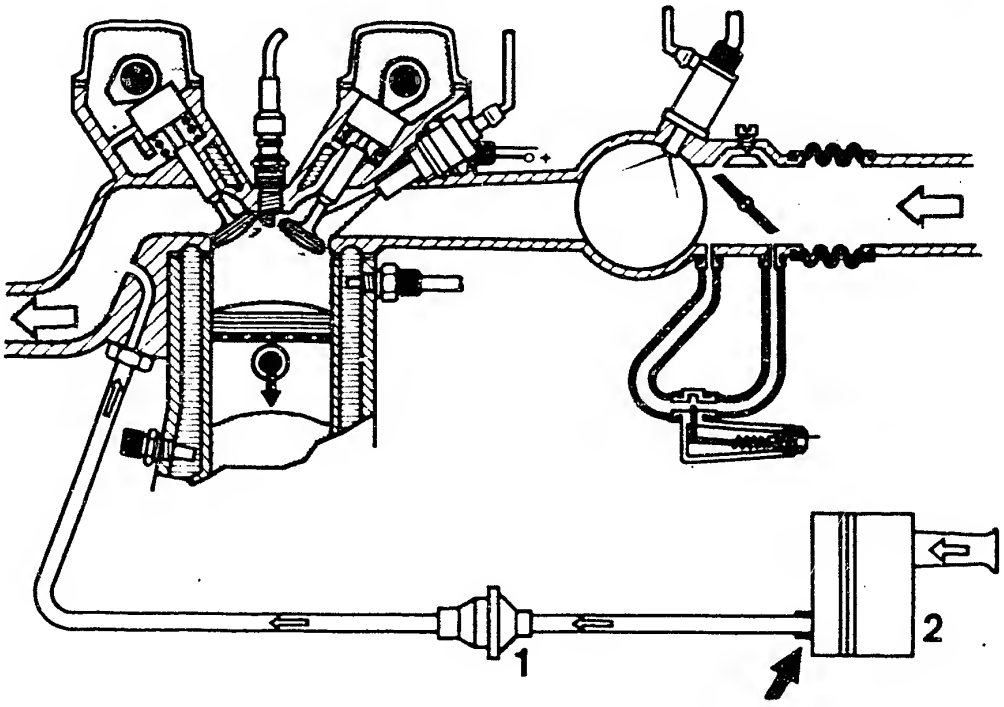
1 = Exhaust-gas recirculation valve 2 = Thermo-valve

Some of the exhaust gas is returned to the intake manifold via a vacuum-controlled exhaust-gas recirculation valve. This recirculation of exhaust gas into the combustion chamber lowers the combustion temperature and reduces the emission of nitrogen oxides (NOx). The thermo-valve and the position of the vacuum tapping port on the throttle-valve assembly ensure that exhaust gas is only recirculated when the engine is warm and only at part load. There is a reduction in engine speed of about 200 min^{-1}. Exhaust-gas recirculation is inoperative at idle, full-load and when the engine is cold.

When testing or adjusting the idle speed and CO concentration, remove and seal off the vacuum control line (arrow) on the exhaust-gas recirculation valve in order to ensure that the exhaust-gas recirculation system is inoperative.

In countries without stringent exhaust emission legislation it is not necessary to shut down the system.

2. Secondary-air induction (e.g. Volvo Pulsair system)



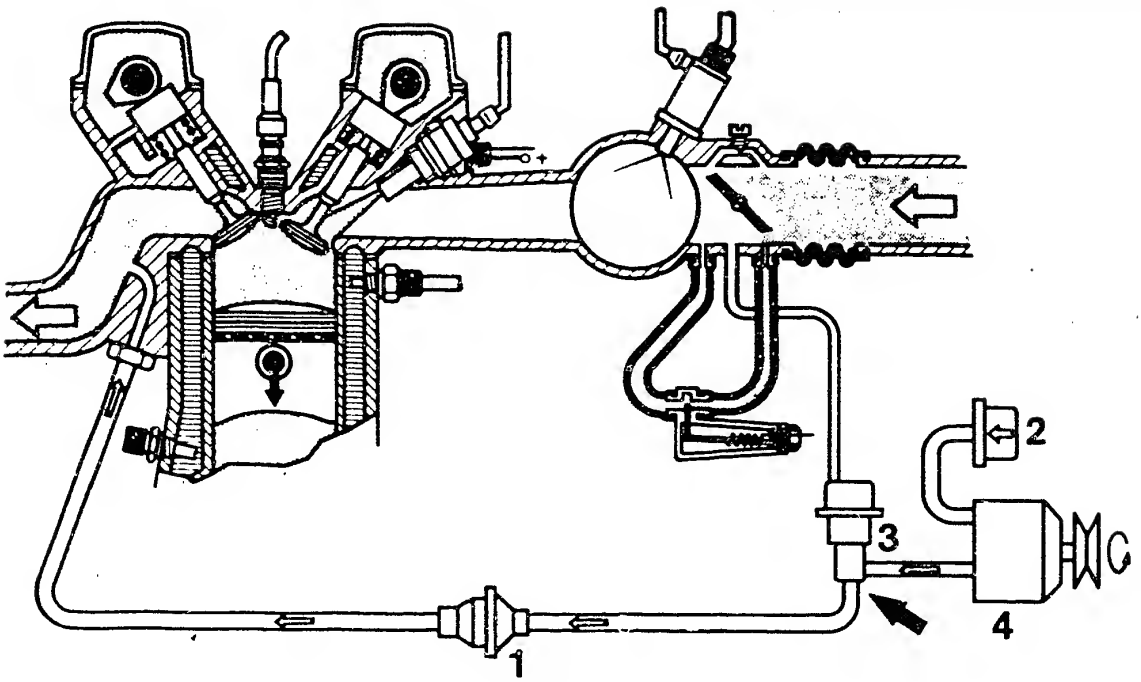
1 = Non-return valve 2 = Air filter

The pulsating alternation between overpressure and depression in the flow of exhaust gas inducts fresh air into the exhaust ports via a non-return valve. Unburned residues of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrocarbons (HC) are partially after-burned, leading to fewer pollutants in the exhaust gas.

When testing or adjusting the idle speed and the CO concentration, the secondary-air induction system must be rendered inoperative. To do this, remove the hose between the non-return valve and the air filter on the air filter (arrow) and seal off tight with a plug.

In countries without stringent exhaust emission legislation it is not necessary to shut down the secondary-air induction system.

3. Secondary-air injection



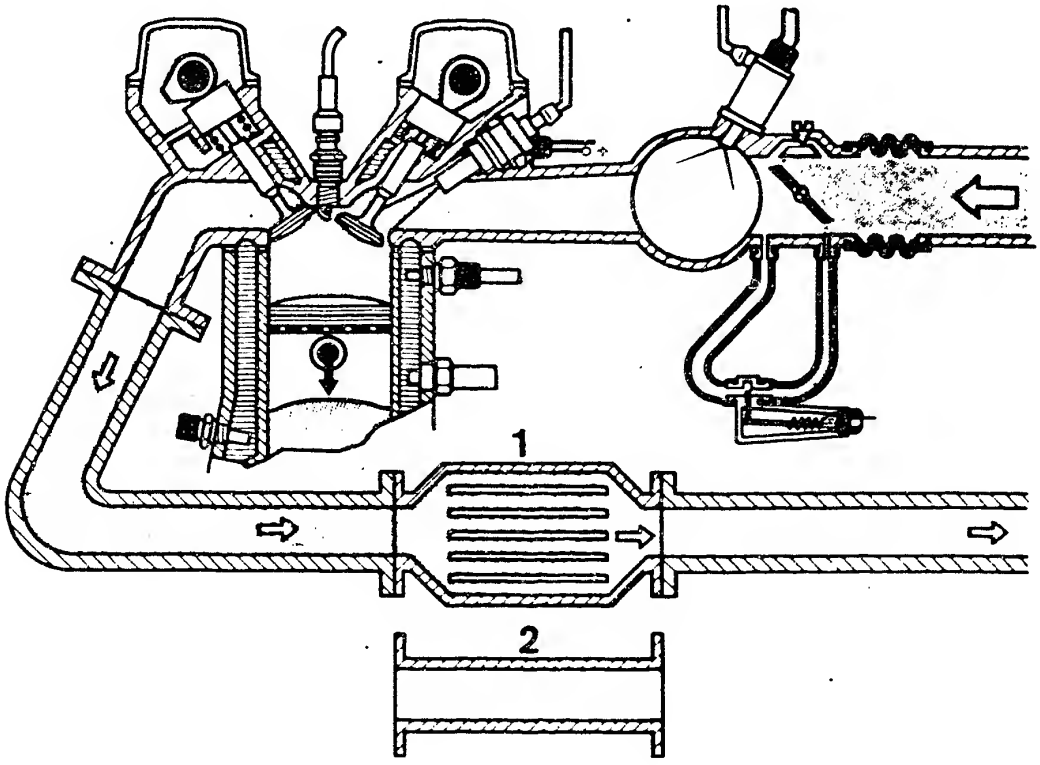
1 = Non-return valve
2 = Air filter
3 = Change-over valve
4 = Air pump

An air pump driven by the engine inducts fresh air through the air filter and forces it via a non-return valve into the exhaust ports. As in the case of secondary-air induction, there is a partial after-burning of the CO and HC residues. This makes the exhaust gas cleaner. A vacuum-controlled change-over valve controls the operation of the secondary-air injection system.

When testing or adjusting the idle speed and the CO concentration, shut down the secondary-air injection system. To do this, remove the hose from the outlet of the change-over valve (arrow) and seal off tight with a plug.

In countries without stringent exhaust emission legislation it is not necessary to shut down the secondary-air injection system.

4. Catalytic converter



1 = Catalytic converter 2 = Intermediate pipe

The single-bed catalyst installed in the exhaust system in export vehicles (also with lambda closed-loop control) reduces all three pollutants CO, HC and NOx to a minimum. The catalytic surface triggers chemical reactions of the pollutants, rendering them non-toxic.

Important: Proper operation only possible in conjunction with unleaded fuel (at present only in USA and Japan).

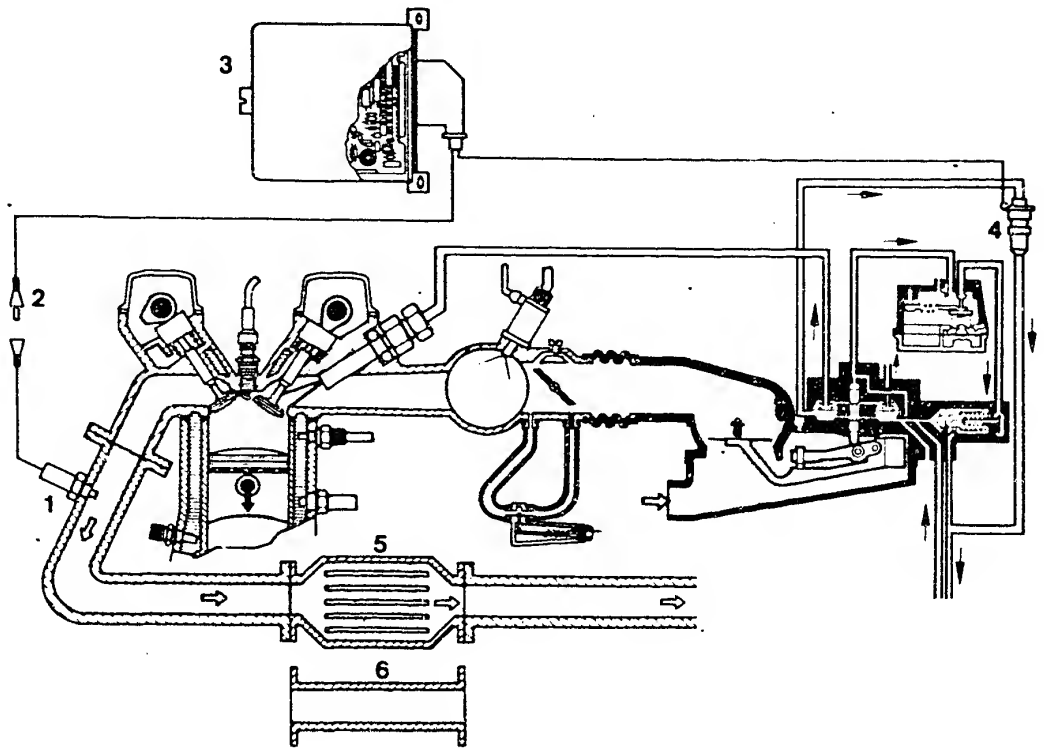
When testing or adjusting the idle speed and the CO concentration, the catalytic converter can be neglected since the exhaust-measuring point is upstream of the catalyst.

Caution!

If the vehicle is operated on leaded fuel (predominantly in countries without stringent exhaust emission legislation) the catalytic converter must be removed. If not removed, the catalytic converter would become clogged up and lead to a reduction in the power output of the engine.

Appropriate intermediate pipes for converting the exhaust system are available from the vehicle manufacturer.

5. Lambda closed-loop control



1 = Lambda sensor
2 = Plug
3 = Control unit
4 = Timing valve
5 = Catalytic converter
6 = Intermediate pipe

Export vehicles for the USA and Japan are equipped with lambda closed-loop control. This additional function of the K-Jetronic or L-Jetronic is not a downstream emission control system, but ensures a low pollutant content in the exhaust gas by means of optimum mixture preparation. Additional exhaust-gas recirculation, secondary-air induction or secondary-air injection is therefore not necessary in most cases. Like the catalytic converter, the lambda sensor (in the exhaust gas) operates only with unleaded fuel.
If the vehicle is operated on leaded fuel, the lambda sensor becomes clogged up and ceases to operate. The control unit detects this and switches from closed-loop to open-loop control. The system then operates on a fixed air-fuel ratio in the same manner as a K-Jetronic or L-Jetronic without lambda-closed-loop control. Before operating on leaded fuel, the lambda sensor should be removed and the installation hole should be closed off with a screw plug M18x1.5 (length of thread max. 8.5 mm). The disconnected plug (2) of the sensor connecting cable should be insulated and fastened to a suitable place on the vehicle body.

Caution!
Under no circumstances must the control unit or the timing valve be shut down on the lambda closed-loop control of the K-Jetronic.
The catalytic converter should be replaced by an intermediate pipe.

Published by:
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Division KH
After-Sales Service Department
for Training and Technology
(KH/VSK)

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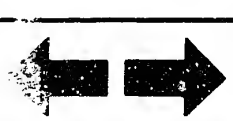

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